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62.89

WOOD'S SEEDS 1923

WOOD'S PEERLESS
NASTURTIUM

EARLY
ROCKY FORD
CANTALOUPE

GOLDEN
GIANT
CORN

WOOD'S IDEAL
WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER

T.W.WOOD & SONS,
SEEDSMEN, RICHMOND, VA.

Wood's Lawn Grasses

To Make a Lawn

Remember when making a lawn that it is to last for years, and be an ornament to the home, so give plenty of time and care to preparation **before the seeds are sown**. Several weeks before sowing dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps, apply either Wood's Wonder-Grow Plant Food or Sheep Manure, and rake the top soil; at intervals of ten days or two weeks rake the surface to destroy the weeds, and before sowing have the surface as fine as a rake will make it. Sow half the seeds, then sow the other half at right angles to the first sowing—this gives an even distribution. After sowing, rake **lightly** so as not to cover the seeds too deep—covering with a roller is better—small seeds cannot germinate if planted too deep; an eighth of an inch is about right. Do not put stable manure on your lawn, as it adds to the many weeds already in the soil, and if not well broken up the lumps of manure will smother the young grass.

Weeds and Coarse Grasses spring up naturally in all soils. After a soaking rain these can easily be pulled out and a few seeds scattered over the lawn to fill in the bare spots.

Write for circular, "Special Grasses for Lawns and Golf Courses."

Renewing Old Lawns

A lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if at intervals the soil is stirred with a sharp rake and more seeds sown. This should be done just after the grass has been cut, or during a rainy spell. If rolled immediately after sowing the seeds will be better covered. Every spring and fall fresh seeds should be sown over the lawn to fill in bare spots and thicken the growth.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 400 square feet; 60 to 75 lbs. sow an acre.

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.95; 25 lbs. \$9.35; 50 lbs. \$18.25.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.60; 25 lbs. \$8.75; 50 lbs. \$17.00; 100 lbs. \$33.00.

Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 35 to 40 lbs. sow one acre.

This mixture is the result of a close and intimate study of grasses suited to lawn making and such as are adapted to Southern soils and climate. Every grass suitable for lawn making will not stand the extreme heat and drought so often experienced in the South, so in selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. This mixture also contains Bermuda grass, one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other lawn mixtures do not contain this grass unless it is especially ordered. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.95; 25 lbs. \$9.35; 50 lbs. \$18.25.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.60; 25 lbs. \$8.75; 50 lbs. \$17.00; 100 lbs. \$33.00.

Permanent Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 40 to 50 lbs. sow an acre.

Is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care cannot be given. This mixture will stand dry, hot weather better than the finer lawn grasses. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.55; 25 lbs. \$8.35; 50 lbs. \$16.25.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 50 lbs. \$15.00; 100 lbs. \$29.00.



Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted to growing under trees and in shady places where it is difficult to get other grasses to grow. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.40; 10 lbs. \$4.55; 25 lbs. \$10.85; 50 lbs. \$21.25.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$4.20; 25 lbs. \$10.25; 50 lbs. \$20.00; 100 lbs. \$38.00.

White Dutch Clover for Lawns

For Description and Quantity to Sow, See Page 57.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.90; 10 lbs. \$7.35.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$7.00.

Wood's Wonder-Grow Plant Food

A complete plant food for the vegetable and flower garden, pot plants, window boxes, shrubbery and lawns. It contains the three plant foods, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, in the correct proportions to start a quick and luxuriant growth and to carry the plants through to maturity. It is highly concentrated, is in a thoroughly soluble form and the plant food is readily assimilated. For lawns and vegetables apply 1 lb. to 50 square feet; for pot plants 2 tablespoonfuls to each half peck of earth.

The 1 lb. and 2 lb. packages are in sifter top cans, very convenient for applying. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. can 35 cts.; 2 lb. can 55 cts.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. can 25 cts.; 2 lb. can 40 cts.; 5 lb. bag 60 cts.; 10 lb. bag \$1.00; 25 lb. bag \$2.00.

Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure

A pure natural manure that will give quick results on lawns, roses and pot plants. It is a well balanced plant food that will promote a rapid and steady growth. It is dried and pulverized, clean and easily handled, no weeds, straw and refuse. Do not use stable manure on your lawn—it is disagreeable to handle, is unsightly, but worse still, it fills the ground with weeds that will be hard to get rid of, that are naturally of stronger growth than grasses, and will choke out the grass if allowed to remain and spread, besides making the lawn unsightly.

On new lawns apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; as a top dressing 10 lbs. to 200 square feet.

Not prepaid, 25-lb. bag 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.65; 500 lbs. \$12.00; ton \$45.00.

WOOD'S SEEDS

About Warranting Seeds

—While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows: "We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

Total

PRICE

WOOD'S SELECT-RITE SEED CHART

WOOD'S SELECT-RITE SEED CHART enables you to choose at a glance the variety of seed wanted without reading the entire description of each kind. The numbers on the Charts below refer to varieties in Wood's Seed Catalog. For example: If an early snap bean is desired, select either Nos. 10, 11, or 16, which are in the first column on the line for "Earliness." Choosing No. 10 (Wood's Earliest Red Valentine), you will see that this variety is one of the hardest, but ranks 2nd in yield, quality and length of bearing season. If No. 16 is chosen, this variety is also one of the hardest, ranks 2nd in yield, quality, and is 3rd in length of bearing season.

If quality is the chief object, choose one of the varieties in the first column on the line with "Quality," which are Nos. 13, 14 and 15. If No. 14 is selected (Giant Stringless Green Pod) you will know that this variety ranks 1st in Quality and Yield; Ranks 2nd in Hardiness and length of bearing season, and Ranks 3rd in Hardiness.

If yield is wanted mainly, choose one of the varieties in the first column on the line with "Yield," which are Nos. 13, 17, 19. Taking No. 17 (Defiance or 1000 in 1) you see that it ranks 1st in yield and length of bearing season, Ranks 2nd in Quality, and Ranks 3rd in Earliness and Hardiness.

TAKE THE ABOVE GUIDE AND USE THESE SELECT-RITE SEED CHARTS WHEN ORDERING YOUR GARDEN SEEDS—THEY SAVE TIME AND CONFUSION.

Copyright 1923. Patent applied for.

**WOOD'S
SEEDS**
THE SOUTH'S SMOOAN for
SATISFACTORY SEEDS

WOOD'S SELECT-RITE SEED CHART

PLANTING TABLE

| BUSH OR SNAP BEANS Green Pod Varieties | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 10-11-16 | 12-13-14-16 | 17-19 | | | | |
| Yield | 10-11-16 | 12-13-14-16 | 17-19 | | | | |
| Quality | 13-17-19 | 10-11-16 | 11-12-13 | | | | |
| Length of bearing season | 13-14-16 | 10-11-16 | 11-12-13 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 11-19 | 10-13-14-16 | 11-12-13 | | | | |
| Wax Padded Varieties | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 20-23 | 26-28 | 20-31 | | | | |
| Yield | 20-23 | 26-28 | 28-31 | | | | |
| Quality | 26-28 | 26-28 | 29-30 | | | | |
| Length of bearing season | 26-28-29 | 31-32 | 30 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 26-31 | 28-29 | 30-33 | | | | |
| Pole or Corfield Varieties | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 15-48 | 52 | 46-17-50-51 | | | | |
| Yield | 45-47-48 | 46-50 | 51-52 | | | | |
| Quality | 17-51-52 | 46-49 | 46-50 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 45-47-52 | 46-51 | 48-50 | | | | |
| BUSH LIMA BEANS | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 37-38 | 42 | 39-41 | | | | |
| Yield | 37-39-41 | 38-40 | 39-41 | | | | |
| Quality | 37-39-41 | 38-40 | 39-41 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 30-41 | 40 | 37-38 | | | | |
| POLE LIMA BEANS | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 57-58 | 60-61-62 | 62 | | | | |
| Yield | 57-58-60-61 | 62 | 62 | | | | |
| Quality | 57-60-61 | 62 | 62 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 60-61 | 57-62 | 62 | | | | |
| PEETS | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 63-71-72 | 68-70-73 | 74-75 | | | | |
| Table quality | 68-69-74 | 70-73-76 | 71-72 | | | | |
| Keeping quality | 74-75 | 68-70-73 | 63-71-72 | | | | |
| EARLY CABBAGE | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 90-93 | 91-94-101 | 95-96-97-98 | | | | |
| Size | 97-101 | 95-96-98 | 90-91-93-94 | | | | |
| Subsity | 96-97-101 | 95-96-99-100 | 90-91-93-94 | | | | |
| Keeping quality | 97-101 | 95-96-98-99 | 90-91-93-94 | | | | |
| LATE CABBAGE | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 104 | 102-103-105 | 106 | | | | |
| Size | 101 | 102-103-106 | 106 | | | | |
| Subsity | 106 | 104 | 102-103-105 | | | | |
| Keeping quality | 104-106 | 102-103-105 | 106 | | | | |
| CUCUMBERS | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 197-198-199 | 190-191-193 | 195-196-200 | | | | |
| Yield | 190-191-192 | 193-194 | 196-200 | | | | |
| Length of bearing season | 193-194-197 | 196-198 | 194-197-198 | | | | |
| GARDEN CORN | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 160-162-165 | 161-162-164 | 162-163-164 | | | | |
| Size of ear | 161-162-164 | 164-165-169 | 160-162-163 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 166-167 | 161-162 | 163-167 | | | | |
| LETTUCE | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 230-232-235 | 231-233-234 | 236-242 | | | | |
| Yield | 237-238-239 | 231-236-237 | 234-236 | | | | |
| Size of head | 230-232-233 | 233-235 | 234-236 | | | | |
| Length of bearing season | 238 | 233-235 | 234-236 | | | | |
| Subsity | 231-233-236 | 230-232-234 | 233-239 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 237-242 | 236 | 234-236 | | | | |
| Subsity | 233-234-236 | 230-231-236 | 232-238 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 237-242 | 239 | 234-236 | | | | |
| CANTALOUPE | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 247-249-250 | 246-251-252 | 246-248-253 | | | | |
| Size | 254 | 253-256-258 | 259-261-262 | | | | |
| Subsity | 256-267-268 | 246-248-253 | 247-249-250 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 259-261 | 246-247-254 | 251-252-254 | | | | |
| Subsity | 248-259-261 | 246-247-254 | 251-252-254 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 259-261 | 246-247-254 | 251-252-254 | | | | |
| WATER MELON | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 271-274-279 | 270-277-278 | 273-274-276 | | | | |
| Size | 272-273-283 | 281-282 | 280-283 | | | | |
| Subsity | 271-275-278 | 271-279-280 | 270-271-276 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 279-281-282 | 278-279-283 | 277-278 | | | | |
| Subsity | 276-277-282 | 278-283 | 277-278 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 276-277-282 | 278-283 | 277-278 | | | | |
| SMOOTH GARDEN PEAS | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 319-320-321 | 322 | 312 | | | | |
| Yield | 312 | 322 | 319-320-321 | | | | |
| Length of bearing season | 312 | 322 | 319-320-321 | | | | |
| WRINKLED GARDEN PEAS | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 325-329 | 330-331-332 | 337-339-340 | | | | |
| Yield | 330-330-341 | 329-333-337 | 332-333-332 | | | | |
| Length of bearing season | 330-333-339 | 339-346 | 328-331-332 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 340 | 329-333-331 | 328-331-332 | | | | |
| PEPPER | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 350 | 359-362-363 | 351-355 | | | | |
| Size of pod | 351-363 | 354-361 | 355-356 | | | | |
| Thickness of flesh | 350-351-365 | 350-352-361 | 355-356 | | | | |
| Subsity | 350-351-365 | 352-362-364 | 354 | | | | |
| RADISH | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 376-376-378 | 379-380 | 385-388 | | | | |
| Subsity | 376-378-387 | 376-379-381 | 385-388 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 376-378-387 | 376-379-381 | 385-388 | | | | |
| Subsity | 376-378-387 | 376-379-381 | 385-388 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 376-378-387 | 376-379-381 | 385-388 | | | | |
| TOMATOES | | | | | | | |
| Earliness | Ranks 1st. | Ranks 2nd. | Ranks 3rd. | | | | |
| Hardiness | 422-423-424 | 426-427-428 | 427-431-435 | | | | |
| Yield | 423-424-425 | 426-427-428 | 427-431-435 | | | | |
| Length of bearing season | 423-424-425 | 426-427-428 | 427-431-435 | | | | |
| Subsity | 423-424-425 | 426-427-428 | 427-431-435 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 423-424-425 | 426-427-428 | 427-431-435 | | | | |
| Subsity | 423-424-425 | 426-427-428 | 427-431-435 | | | | |
| Length of pod | 423-424-425 | 426-427-428 | 427-431-435 | | | | |

| VARIETY | When to Plant | Quantity For 100 Feet | Quantity For an Acre | Distance Between Rows | Distance Apart in Row | Depth to Plant |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| ASPARAGUS ROOTS | Spring and Fall | 50 to 65 roots | 5,000 to 7,000 | 1 to 6 feet | 15 to 24 ins. | 1 inches |
| BRUSSELS SPROUTS | May, June, July | 1 ounce | 1 pound | 2 1/2 to 3 feet | 18 inches | 1 inch |
| CARROT | March to August | 1 ounce | 2 to 3 pounds | 12 to 21 ins. | 3 to 4 inches | 1 inch |
| CELERY | Feb., Mar. and April | 3 ounces | 3 pounds | 2 to 3 feet | 18 to 8 inches | 1 inch |
| COLLARDS | March to August | 1 ounce | 1 pound | 3 to 4 feet | 2 feet | 1 inch |
| EGG PLANT | Feb., Mar., April | 1 ounce | 6 ounces | 3 feet | 2 feet | 1 inch |
| ENDIVE | August | 5 ounce | 1 pound | 18 inches | 1 foot | 1 inch |
| KALE, SPRING | Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct. | 2 ounces | 3 pounds | 15 to 21 ins. | 6 inches | 1 inch |
| KALE, WINTER | Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct. | 1 ounce | 1 1/2 pounds | 18 inches | 6 inches | 1 inch |
| KOHL RABI | March to July | 1 ounce | 1 pound | 18 inches | 5 to 6 inches | 1 inch |
| LEEK | Feb., March and Sept. | 1 ounce | 12 to 1 pounds | 12 to 15 ins. | 1 to 6 inches | 1 inch |
| MUSTARD | Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct. | 1 ounce | 6 to 8 pounds | 4 to 12 ins. | 3 to 4 inches | 1 inch |
| OKRA | April, May and June | 3 ounces | 8 to 16 lbs. | 3 feet | 1 foot | 1 inch |
| ONION | Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept. | 1 ounce | 4 to 6 pounds | 12 to 18 ins. | 2 to 3 inches | 1 inch |
| PARSLEY | Feb., Mar., Sept., Oct. | 1 ounce | 6 pounds | 18 inches | 1 to 2 inches | 1 inch |
| PARSNIP | March to June 15th | 3 ounces | 3 pounds | 8 to 10 feet | 1 to 2 feet | 1 inch |
| PUMPKIN | May and June | Oz., 20 hills | 3 pounds | 8 to 16 feet | 10 to 17 feet | 1 inch |
| REUBARB | March and April | 1 ounce | 8 to 10 lbs. | Trans. 6 feet | 1 to 2 feet | 1 inch |
| SPINACH | April to July | 2 ounces | 2 to 5 pounds | 12 to 18 ins. | 1 to 2 inches | 1 inch |
| SQUASH | Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec. | 1 ounce | 12 to 15 lbs. | 11 to 2 feet | 1 to 8 inches | 1 inch |
| TOMATO | April to July | 2 oz. (hills) | 3 to 4 pounds | 3 to 4 feet | 3 to 1 foot | 1 inch |
| TURK | February | 1 ounce | 2 to 2 ounces | 2 to 4 feet | 2 feet | 1 1/2 inch |
| TURNIP | Feb., July to Sept. 15th. | 1 ounce | 14 to 2 lbs. | 2 feet | 4 inches | 1 inch |

WOOD'S SEEDS

SEEDSMEN

About Warranting Seeds —While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Do not write in
this space

(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.

Write name and address **very plainly.**)

Date

P. O. Order

Express Order

Check or Draft

Cash

Stamps

Total

Express Office (if different
from Post Office).....

Freight Depot

County State

State how you want goods shipped
by placing an **X** in proper space.

Parcel Post.

Express.

Freight.

Please use Name and Number of Article in Catalog when Making up your Order—This will Help Us to get Your Order Filled Promptly.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

Forty-four Years Ago



WHERE WE STARTED
44 YEARS AGO.

cleaned, Wood's Seeds are tested for germination, and we know they will grow before we allow them to be shipped out.

The seed business, like your family physician's practice, is built on confidence, a grand foundation, but one that is easily undermined. Our business has grown because our customers have placed confidence in our promise to send them seeds that will grow. Under no circumstances will we disturb that confidence, but will always endeavor to merit it by sending you seeds of high germination that will, under favorable conditions, give you results that will be highly satisfactory to both you and us.

Wood's Crop Special, issued regularly during the planting seasons, has met with hearty appreciation. It gives you, just at the right time, suggestions and information about what to plant, and keeps you informed about current prices of field seeds. Write for copies of Wood's Crop Special—it is free, and we want you to have it.

We wish to thank our friends cordially for the splendid business with which they favored us last season, and trust the results of your plantings were as gratifying as we both could wish, and will justify you in entrusting to us a liberal share of your orders during the coming year. We assure you we will do our best to please you.

Very truly yours,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

January 1, 1923.



GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money —Money should be sent by **BANK CHECK, POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER OR REGISTERED LETTER**; in case they go astray in the mails they can be traced and duplicates secured. Always register letters containing currency. Postage stamps in small amounts are satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

C. O. D. Shipments Shipping C. O. D. only adds to the cost, as the buyer pays the expense of collection. If you prefer shipment C. O. D. remit with your order one-half the amount of the bill. Under no circumstances will we ship perishable goods C. O. D.

Your Name and Address —Always be sure to give both; we have hundreds of orders, either unsigned or without address, awaiting identification. If you have not received the seeds you ordered probably yours is among them.

Postpaid Prices on Garden Seeds means that garden seeds so quoted will be delivered to your door if you live on an R. F. D. route or at any postoffice in the United States at postpaid prices. If you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay express charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

Postpaid Prices on Field Seeds —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

Fluctuation in Prices —Some time must necessarily elapse between the writing and printing of this catalog and the time it reaches you. In the meantime the market prices of some varieties, particularly field seeds, may have changed. As far as possible, these price changes will be printed in our **CROP SPECIAL**, a copy of which, quoting current prices, will be sent you free on request. At any time we will be glad to quote you firm prices, or we will fill your order at the lowest prevailing prices, whether higher or lower than as printed in this catalog. If prices are lower, you get the benefit of the decline; if higher, we will, of course, be compelled to charge the prevailing price at the time the order is received.

Bags —We make no charge for bags for oats, rye, barley, field corns, cow-peas, soy and velvet beans and such grass seeds as can safely be shipped in grain bags. On orders for seeds in any quantity when ordered at prices quoted "post-paid" there is no charge for bags. On orders for quantities under 50 pounds at prices quoted "not prepaid," there is no charge for bags. On lots of 50 pounds or more of clovers, timothy, herd grass, millet, rape, etc., which must be shipped in cotton bags, we charge extra for the bags as follows: $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. size, 35 cts.; 1 bus. size, 15 cts.

About Warranting Seeds —While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and amount paid

THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

| Variety. | When to Plant | Quantity For 100 Feet. | Quantity For an Acre. | Distance Between Rows. | Distance Apart in Row. | Depth to Plant. | Pounds to the Bushel. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ALFALFA | Mar., April—Aug., Sept. | Broadcast. | 20 to 30 lbs. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch. | 60 lbs. |
| ASPARAGUS ROOTS | Spring and Fall. | 50 to 65 roots. | 5,000 to 7,000. | 4 to 6 feet. | 18 to 24 ins. | 4 inches. | ..... |
| BEANS, DWARF SNAP | April to Aug. 15. | 1½ lbs. | 100 lbs. | 2 to 3 feet. | 3 inches. | 2 inches. | 60 lbs. |
| “ POLE | May and June. | 1 lb. | 30 lbs. | 4 feet. | 3 to 4 feet. | 2 inches. | 60 lbs. |
| “ DWARF LIMA | May, June, July. | 1 to 1½ lbs. | 30 to 60 lbs. | 3 feet. | 15 to 18 ins. | 1½ inches. | 56 to 60 lbs. |
| “ NAVY | June and July. | 1 lb. | 15 lbs. | 3 feet. | 1 foot. | 2 inches. | 60 lbs. |
| “ SOY or SOJA | April, May, June. | 1 lb. | 15 lbs. | 2½ to 3 feet. | 6 inches. | 1 to 3 ins. | 60 lbs. |
| “ VELVET | May and June. | ..... | ¼ to ½ bu. | 5 feet. | 2½ to 3 feet. | 3 to 4 ins. | 60 lbs. |
| BEET, GARDEN | March to August. | 2 ozs. | 6 to 8 lbs. | 15 to 18 ins. | 4 inches. | 1 inch. | ..... |
| “ STOCK | April, May, June. | 2 ozs. | 6 to 8 lbs. | 2 to 2½ feet. | 8 inches. | 1 inch. | ..... |
| BROOM CORN | May and June. | 2 ozs. | 6 lbs. | 3½ feet. | 4 to 5 ins. | 1 inch. | 48 lbs. |
| BRUSSELS SPROUTS | May, June, July. | 1 oz. | ¼ lb. | 2½ to 3 feet. | 18 inches. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| CABBAGE, EARLY | Jan. to June., Sept., Oct. | 1 oz. | 6 ozs. | 2½ to 3 feet. | 18 inches. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| “ LATE | April to July. | 1 oz. | 6 ozs. | 3 feet. | 2 feet. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| CARROT | March to August. | 1 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 12 to 24 ins. | 3 to 4 ins. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| CELERY | Feb., Mar. and April. | ½ oz. | 3 lbs. | 2 to 4 feet. | 6 to 8 ins. | ⅛ inch. | ..... |
| CHUFAS | April to July. | 1 lb. | 1 to 1½ pks. | 2½ to 3 feet. | 15 to 18 ins. | 2 inches. | 40 lbs. |
| CLOVER, BURR | July to November. | Broadcast. | 20 to 25 lbs. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| “ CRIMSON | July to October | Broadcast. | 15 lbs. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | ½ inch. | 60 lbs. |
| “ JAPAN | March and April. | Broadcast. | 10 to 15 lbs. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | ¼ inch. | 25 lbs. |
| “ SWEET | April, May—Aug. to Nov. | Broadcast. | 20 lbs. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | ¼ inch. | ..... |
| “ OTHER KINDS.. | Feb., Mar.—Aug to Nov. | Broadcast. | 12 to 15 lbs. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | ½ inch. | 60 lbs. |
| COLLARDS | March to August. | 1 oz. | ½ lb. | 2½ to 3 feet. | 2 feet. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| CORN, GARDEN | April to early August. | Lb., 100 hills. | 10 to 12 lbs. | 3 feet. | 12 to 18 ins. | 1 to 2 ins. | ..... |
| “ FIELD | April to July. | Lb., 100 hills. | 10 to 12 lbs. | 3½ to 4 feet. | 12 to 18 ins. | 2 inches. | 56 lbs. |
| CUCUMBER | April to July. | Oz., 50 hills. | 2 lbs. | 4 feet. | 4 feet. | 1 inch. | ..... |
| EGG PLANT | Feb., Mar., April. | ½ oz. | 6 ozs. | 3 feet. | 3 feet. | ¼ inch. | ..... |
| ENDIVE | March to Sept. | ½ oz. | 1 lb. | 18 inches. | 1 foot. | ¼ inch. | ..... |
| KALE, SPRING | Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct. | 2 oz. | 8 lbs. | 18 to 24 ins. | 6 inches. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| “ WINTER | Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct. | 1 to 2 oz. | 4 to 7 lbs. | 18 inches. | 6 inches. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| KOHL RABI | March to July. | 1 oz. | 1 lb. | 18 inches. | 5 to 6 inches. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| LETTUCE | Feb. to May, July to Oct. | 1 oz. | 2 lbs. | 8 to 12 ins. | 18 inches. | ¼ inch. | ..... |
| LEEK | Feb., March, Sept. | 1 oz. | 5 to 6 lbs. | 12 to 18 ins. | 4 to 6 ins. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| MUSTARD | Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct. | 1 oz. | 5 to 6 lbs. | 6 to 12 ins. | 3 to 4 ins. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| MELON, MUSK or CAN- TALOUPE | May and June. | Oz., 50 hills. | 2 lbs. | 4 to 6 feet. | 4 to 6 feet. | $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch. | ..... |
| MELON, WATER | May and June. | Oz., 30 hills. | 3 lbs. | 8 to 10 feet. | 8 to 10 feet. | 1 inch. | ..... |
| MILLET, GOLDEN | May, June, July. | Broadcast. | 1 bus. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | ½ inch. | 50 lbs. |
| OATS | Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct. | Broadcast. | 2 to 3 bus. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | 1 to 2 ins. | 32 lbs. |
| OKRA | April, May, June. | 3 ozs. | 8 to 10 lbs. | 3 feet. | 1 foot. | 1 inch. | ..... |
| ONION | Jan., Feb.—Aug., Sept. | 1 oz. | 5 to 6 lbs. | 12 to 18 ins. | 3 to 4 ins. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| PARSLEY | Feb., Mar.—Sept., Oct. | 1 oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | 12 to 18 ins. | 2 to 3 ins. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| PARSNIP | March to June 15th. | 4 ozs. | 5 lbs. | 18 inches. | 4 to 6 ins. | ¼ to ½ inch. | ..... |
| PEANUTS | May and June. | 1 lb. | 35 to 40 lbs. | 2½ to 3 feet. | 8 to 10 ins. | 1 to 2 ins. | 22 lbs. |
| PEAS, GARDEN | Feb. to May. | 2 lbs. | 90 lbs. | 2½ to 3 feet. | 3 to 4 ins. | 2 to 3 ins. | 56 to 60 lbs. |
| “ COW | May, June, July. | Broadcast. | 1 to 1½ bus. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | 2 inches. | 60 lbs. |
| “ CANADA FIELD .. | Jan., Feb., March. | Broadcast. | 1½ bus. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | 4 inches. | 60 lbs. |
| PEPPER | Feb. to July. | Oz., 1000 plts. | ½ to ¾ lb. | 18 inches. | 2 to 3 feet. | ¼ inch. | ..... |
| POTATOES, EARLY | Mar., April. | ½ peck. | 10 to 12 bus. | 3 feet. | 15 inches. | 4 inches. | 60 lbs. |
| “ LATE | June, July. | ½ peck. | 10 to 12 bus. | 3 feet. | 15 inches. | 4 inches. | 60 lbs. |
| PUMPKIN | May and June. | Oz., 20 hills. | 3 lbs. | 8 to 10 feet. | 8 to 10 feet. | 1 inch. | ..... |
| RADISH | Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept. | 2 ozs. | 8 to 10 lbs. | 18 to 24 ins. | 4 to 6 ins. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| RAPE | Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to Nov. | 2 ozs. | 6 to 8 lbs. | 1 to 1½ feet. | 4 to 6 ins. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| RHUBARB | March and April. | 1 oz. | 8 to 10 lbs. | Trans. 6 feet. | 4 to 5 feet. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| RYE | July to Nov. | Broadcast. | 1½ bus. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | 2 inches. | 56 lbs. |
| SALSIFY | March to July. | 2 ozs. | 6 to 8 lbs. | 18 inches. | 4 to 6 ins. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| SORGHUM | May and June. | 4 ozs. | 5 to 8 lbs. | 3½ to 4 feet. | 4 to 6 ins. | ½ to 1 inch. | 50 lbs. |
| SPINACH | Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec. | 2 ozs. | 12 to 15 lbs. | 1½ to 2 feet. | 4 to 6 ins. | 1 inch. | ..... |
| SQUASH | April to July. | 2 ozs. (hills). | 3 to 4 lbs. | 3 to 4 feet. | 3 to 4 feet. | 1 inch. | ..... |
| TEOSINTE | May and June. | 1 oz. | 2 to 3 lbs. | 3½ to 4 feet. | 4 to 6 ins. | 1 inch. | ..... |
| TOBACCO | February. | ..... | 1 to 2 ozs. | 3½ to 4 feet. | 3 feet. | 1-16 inch. | ..... |
| TOMATO | Jan. to July. | 1 oz., 1500 plts. | 4 ozs. | 4 feet. | 3 feet. | ¼ inch. | ..... |
| TURNIP | Feb., July to Sept. 15. | 1 oz. | 1½ to 2 lbs. | 2 feet. | 4 inches. | ½ inch. | ..... |
| VETCH | Feb., Mar.—July to Nov. | Broadcast. | 20 to 25 lbs. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | 2 inches. | ..... |
| WHEAT | October and November. | Broadcast. | 5 pecks. | Broadcast. | Broadcast. | 2 inches. | 60 lbs. |

BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—END RIGHT

Wood's New Varieties and Specialties

No. 159. Golden Giant Sweet Corn

Not since the introduction of the now famous Golden Bantam has a new variety of garden corn aroused such universal interest as has Golden Giant. There is only one single objection that can be raised against Golden Bantam, for it has earliness, and above all it has delicious sweet flavor and tenderness, but it makes a small ear. The Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantage of being about double the size of Golden Bantam and a week earlier. Dr. DeLue, who bred it, says of it: "Golden Giant excels all other early varieties in size, productiveness and quality, and all the late varieties in quality and early maturity. It is the one corn for the home or market gardener who wants the greatest amount of highest quality corn in the shortest period of time from the smallest piece of land." The cob is small and carries fourteen to eighteen straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds. From the time the ground is thoroughly warm you can plant it for succession throughout the entire season.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.;
lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs.
\$2.35.

Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs.
\$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Wilt Resistant Tomatoes

Wilt has proved so destructive that the efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture to breed Wilt Resistant varieties have been fully justified. Every gardener should grow at least a few of each of the Wilt Resistant Tomatoes to be assured of a supply. Plant the Marvel for early, Norduke for mid-season and Norton for late. All of our seeds of these tomatoes were grown from seed stock supplied by the Department of Agriculture and are the best that have been bred up to this time.

No. 429. Norduke —The finest mid-season variety of wilt resistant tomato, maturing earlier than Stone, but larger. The fruits are red, smooth, and are borne in great abundance. By mail postpaid, pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

No. 420. Marvel Wilt Resistant

—Prolific medium early tomato, producing smooth, red fruit of medium size. It is suitable for the home garden, market and canning. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50 postpaid.

No. 421. Norton Wilt Resistant

—A late tomato very much like Stone. The fruits are very smooth, solid and finely flavored. It begins to ripen in midsummer and continues till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

Woodburn White Dent Corn

Last spring we were fortunate enough to secure a limited quantity of a corn on which the United States Department of Agriculture had worked for twenty years, breeding it for increased productiveness and resistance to windstorms. It was from a crop that yielded an average of 100 bushels to the acre. Compare this with the yield from your own corns and with the average of 28 bushels to the acre for the entire country, and you get some idea of the possibilities in the corn yield you can have by planting Woodburn White Dent as a foundation for your future plantings. It is a vigorous growing white dent, the stalk is thick and leafy, grows 10 to 11 feet high, bears one to two good ears to the stalk that are 11 to 12 inches long, solid, well filled out at butt and tip, and does not shrivel like some of the big earned corns. It has a very strong stalk, well rooted and will not blow down easily. Matures in around one hundred days. By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$2.50; bushel \$4.75.

Not prepaid, qt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

I can speak in the highest terms of the Woodburn White Dent Corn. It has outyielded, by from 10 to 20 bushels to the acre, any corn on my farm, and the quality is far superior to the other corns I have grown. We had an extraordinarily wet summer, something like 12 inches of water above normal, and the corn had to stand under several severe and destructive storms. Boone County Corn stood the flooded condition of the fields very badly, the huge, big stalks began to turn yellow and die before the corn matured. The result is that there are several hundred bushels of very large ears that have shrivelled in drying out, while I have failed to find a single shrivelled ear in the Woodburn Corn.

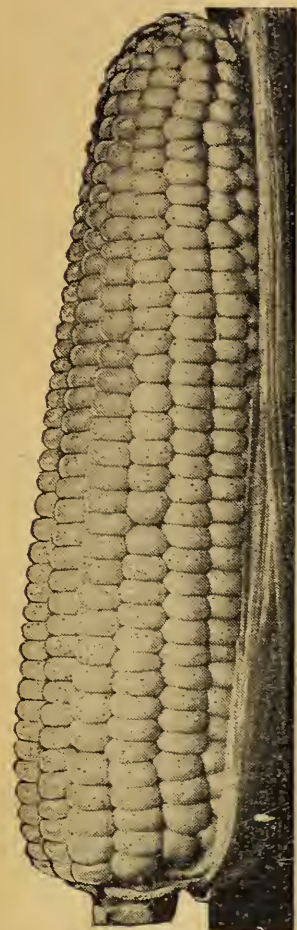
C. H. PARK, Prince Edward Co., Va.

The Woodburn White Dent Corn beats all corns I ever planted. It is a large yielder of the best filled and largest ears I have ever seen, and as vigorous as an oak.

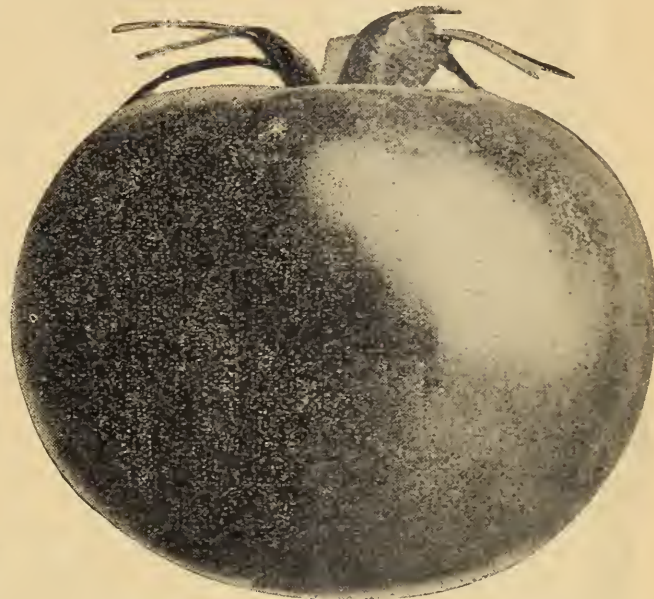
A. H. BRADLEY,
Charles City Co., Va.

On only medium land we made better than 60 bushels of Woodburn White Dent Corn to the acre; the ears are large, well filled and the majority of the stalks carry two ears. The stalks grow to splendid size, so that the fodder is also a valuable asset.

DIXON POULTRY FARMS, INC.,
Chesterfield Co., Va.



Golden Giant Corn.



Norduke Wilt Resistant Tomato.



Woodburn White Dent Corn.

No. 150. Bland's Extra Early Corn

—Every one looks forward to the time when the first "corn on the cob" is ready, and the first is Bland's Extra Early, for in earliness none can equal it. It is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, fully a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such a constant and growing demand—practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It is not a sugar corn, nor are the ears as long as the late kinds, but they are of good size, attractive and well filled with plump, pearly-white grains of fine flavor. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood, you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener but to those who grow for market, for in point of earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation and the size and appearance of the ear should make it a ready seller. By mail postpaid, pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Bland's Extra Early Corn.

No. 76. Swiss Chard

SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE.—Neither new nor novel, but should be grown in every garden. The stalks when cooked and served like asparagus make a most delightful salad. The leaves should be prepared like spinach, kale or turnip salad. Sown early in the spring, it yields salad all summer. Grow a row, and you will not be without it hereafter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

—If you want the very earliest squashes, Wood's Earliest Prolific is the only squash to plant. It is fully ten days earlier than the next earliest, but its greatest merit is the increased amount of flesh it contains as compared with other squashes because the scallops are not as pronounced; they are easier to prepare and with less waste, and they are thicker from the stem to blossom end and not flattened and depressed as in ordinary varieties. Two squashes contain as much flesh as three of other kinds. The plant is of the true bush form, about two feet high, a vigorous grower and an abundant yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

No. 90. Wood's Extra Early Cabbage

—The earliest of all cabbages. More than

twenty years ago we introduced Wood's Extra Early, and in the meantime no variety brought out can compare with it in earliness. Though not quite as solid as Jersey Wakefield, it is large and fully a week earlier. The quality is good, it has few loose leaves and nearly every plant forms a head. Wood's Extra Early should be grown in every garden for first early use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.



Wood's Extra Early Cabbage.

No. 57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean).

This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are larger, and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts, remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer and easy to shell. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is not uncommon to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. A distinct improvement in pole limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.45. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

No. 437. Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

—In size, solidity, meatiness, productiveness and especially in quality no tomato can compare with Brimmer. Fruits weighing from 1 to 1½ lbs. are not regarded as particularly large for they frequently weigh over 2 lbs. They are practically all meat, have no core and very few seeds. They are free from acid and can be enjoyed by those who cannot eat acid fruits.



Woods Famous Brimmer Tomato.

For more complete description see page 35.

Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; ¼ lb. \$3.00.

No. 190. Wood's Ideal White Spine

—Our Ideal meets every requirement of a first-class cucumber, whether grown in the private garden or for shipping to market. It is early, prolific and produces a continuous crop of large, symmetrical fruits of an intense rich deep green color shading lighter toward the tip. It holds its color well, is ideal for slicing and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

No. 241. Chicken Lettuce

—If you raise chickens you should grow Chicken Lettuce, for it provides just the right green food to keep them in the best of health. Unlike any lettuce you have ever grown. It does not make a heart but sends up a stalk three to four feet high fairly loaded with leaves. You can either cut the stalk or pull the leaves; in either case it keeps on growing and will yield more green food even than rape. Although called Chicken Lettuce and recommended especially for chickens, it can be fed to any kind of stock and can be grown as economically and produced in even greater abundance than any of the green crops usually grown for feeding. An ounce of seeds will produce as much green food as the average flock of chickens can consume. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.60. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.



Chicken Lettuce.

FREE FLOWER SEEDS

To encourage the growing of these home beautifiers we will give free the following flower seeds with orders for seeds in packets and ounces received before May 1st, provided you call for them with your order. Please order by number.

Collection No. 1 —Free with an order for packets and ounces amounting to \$1.00 or more: one packet each *Amaranthus*, *Candytuft*, *Calendula*, *Gilia*, *Hibiscus*, *Kochia* or *Burning Bush*, *Mignonette*, *Tall Nasturtium*, *Nigella* and *Poppy*.

Collection No. 2 —Free with an order for packets and ounces amounting to \$2.00 or more: the above collection and one packet each *Ageratum*, *Sweet Alyssum*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Calliopsis*, *Centaurea* or *Ragged Robin*, *Cosmos*, *Escholtzia* or *California Poppy*, *Marvel of Peru* or *Four O'clock*, *Morning Glory*, *Dwarf Nasturtium*, *Wallflower* and *Zinnia*. These collections are put up before our busy season opens and cannot be changed.

Wood's High-Grade Garden Seeds

"BY MAIL POSTPAID" and "NOT PREPAID"

GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, all transportation charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States. Or, if you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

FIELD SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices" the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

When quoted "NOT PREPAID" we deliver at our expense to the post office, express office or freight depot in Richmond, you to pay transportation charges only.

ASPARAGUS

Culture.—Succeeds well in any good rich soil, but a light warm soil which has been heavily manured the previous crops is best. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; plant 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When well up, thin out to 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation, keeping the plants clean from weeds. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring. After the cutting season is over spray with Bordeaux mixture to control rust; put into the spray mixture Paris green or arsenate of lead to kill the asparagus beetles.

An ounce will plant a row 50 feet long; 2 pounds will make enough roots to set an acre.

No. 5 Giant Argenteuil

—In earliness and size of stalk this is a most superior asparagus. Very tender whether grown as green asparagus or when earthed up to blanch. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5-lb. lots 60 cts. per lb.

No. 4. Palmetto

—A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots 55 cts. per lb.

No. 3. Conover's Colossal —A standard variety of large size and splendid quality; very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots 55 cts. per lb.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CULTURE.—Dig or plow cut a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. If white asparagus is wanted draw earth around the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plants about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

FOR FIELD CULTURE the rows may be from 4 to 6 feet apart and the roots set further apart in the rows. A subsoil plow should be used to break the soil as deeply as possible.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. By mail, postpaid, 50 for 90 cts.; \$1.50 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$4.50; \$8.50 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old roots. By mail postpaid, 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100; 500 for \$4.35; \$8.25 per 1,000.

5,000 or more Asparagus Roots—Write for special price.

ARTICHOKE

Culture.—Plant Green Globe Artichoke seeds in hot-beds in February and transplant in May, or plant outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. Protect in winter with litter or manure. If properly cared for will last for years.

No. 1. GREEN GLOBE.

Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. Hardy in Virginia and farther South; should be largely grown; once planted, lasts for years. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

JERUSALEM.—Grown from roots. Their greatest value is for stock feeding, particularly for hogs; it makes an enormous yield of nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops which can be fed. It is sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickles. Cultivate like potatoes. For fuller information, see page 78. Qt. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); peck 65 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.20; bushel \$2.25.



Green Globe Artichoke.

Early White Cape Broccoli.

taller, and the heads more divided, hardier and stands greater extremes of temperature. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Cultivate like cauliflower. 1 oz. will produce 2,000 plants.

No. 85. EARLY WHITE CAPE.—The best variety. Heads white and compact; hardy, vigorous and easily grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

No. 87. BRUSSELS SPROUTS

On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant in May, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts be sure to try some; you will be surprised how easily they can be grown and what a delicious dish they make. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.



Brussels Sprouts.

Bush or Snap Beans

Green Podded Varieties

Fifty pounds may be ordered at the 100-pound price.

CULTURE.—Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply plant every two weeks from the time the ground gets warm till the middle of August; further South they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. Plant in a light loamy soil that warms up quickly. One pound plants 60 feet; 100 lbs. will plant an acre.

No. 10. Wood's Earliest Red

Valentine —If you are in doubt about what variety to plant, you will make no mistake in selecting Red Valentine. It is the old standby for the home garden, and among the green podded beans has no superior, especially when grown during an unfavorable season. The pods are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, fleshy, crisp, tender, and free of fibre. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.90.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

No. 11. Black Valentine —The hardest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome; are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance. An ideal bean for the earliest market. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 16. Extra Early Refugee —Even in unfavorable seasons this bean, more than almost any other variety, can be depended upon to make a crop. It is not only very early, but it is a fine bearer of round, tender, fleshy pods of good length, and the quality is first-class. It is a splendid bean for either early or late planting. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.90.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

No. 13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks —In our judgment there isn't a better early flat-podded green stringless bean than Bountiful, whether grown for home use or for market. The rich green pods are 5 to 6 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardest beans, and if left to ripen makes a fine winter bean. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

BEANS BY WEIGHT

1 lb. equals about a pint.
2 lbs. equals about a quart.
15 lbs. equals one peck.
60 lbs. equals one bushel.

Bountiful or
Early Six Weeks Beans



Stringless Green Pod Beans

No. 17. Refugee or 1000 to 1 —Fine for later planting, pickling and canning. Bears longer and is more prolific than the earlier kinds. The round pods are 5 inches long, tender and of splendid quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod

—A favorite wherever grown and in some parts of the South preferred to all other kinds. Yields the longest and largest pods of any bush bean, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular in shape but of exceptionally fine flavor. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.



Tennessee Green Pod Beans.

| | Ranks 1st | Ranks 2nd | Ranks 3rd |
|------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Earliness | 10, 11, 16 | 13, 14, 15 | 17, 19 |
| Hardiness | 10, 11, 16 | 13 | 14, 15, 17, 19 |
| Yield | 13, 17, 19 | 10, 14, 16 | 11, 15 |
| Quality | 13, 14, 15 | 10, 16, 17, 19 | 11 |
| Length of Season | 17, 19 | 10, 13, 14, 15 | 11, 16 |

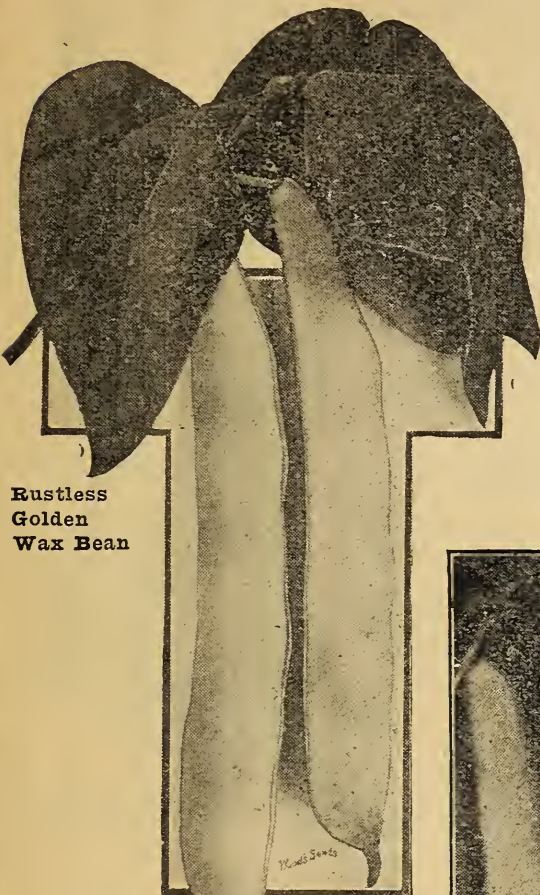
Bush or Snap Beans

Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties

Fifty pounds may be ordered at the 100-pound price.

No. 26. Rustless Golden Wax

—A vigorous wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if picked as soon as ready. Its unusual vigor of growth causes it to throw out long tendrils which at first give it the appearance of a running bean, but it later assumes the true bush form. This vigorous growth also accounts for its wonderful yield and its long bearing season. The handsome pods are uniformly large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, strictly stringless, free of fibre, fleshy, very brittle and tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.



Rustless
Golden
Wax Bean

No. 29. Round Pod Brittle Wax

—A handsome mid season wax bean; a profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender round pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long; a fine bean in every way for the home garden and for home canning. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 31. Hodson Wax

—We know of no wax bean that will give as generous yield as Hodson Wax. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, handsome in appearance, very fleshy, and if picked when young are crisp and tender. Vigorous, hardy, productive and disease resistant. Not as early as other kinds, but its remarkable yield more than makes up for its later maturity. Use Hodson Wax for your second and later plantings and you will have surprisingly large yields. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

No. 30. Currie's Rust Proof Wax

An abundant bearer of crisp, tender, stringless pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, straight and of a beautiful golden color; comes early and presents a most attractive appearance—all qualities that go to make a first-class bean. A vigorous grower, very hardy and unusually productive. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

No. 28. Pencil Pod Black Wax

—The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless and of the very best quality. They come in early, bear profusely and throughout a long season. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.



Pencil Pod
Black Wax
Bean

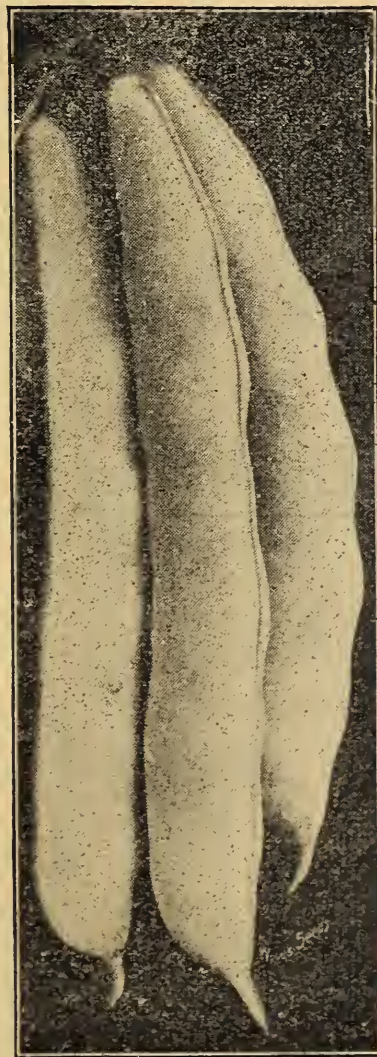
No. 33. Surecrop Stringless Wax

—Resembles Currie's Rust Proof, but even harder, more rust proof, and stringless at all stages of growth. The rich, yellow pods measure 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. With the exception of Hodson Wax, the Surecrop Stringless Wax is the biggest yielding of all the wax beans and has the advantage of being much earlier. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

STIMUPLANT

Analysis: Nitrogen 11%; phosphoric acid 12%; potash 15%.

Stimuplant is a highly concentrated fertilizer for vegetable gardens and flowering plants. It is put up in convenient tablet form for use either directly to the plant or may be dissolved in water. 10-tablet pkg. 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts.; 1000-tablet pkg. \$3.50 postpaid.



Sure Crop Stringless Wax

SELECT RITE SEED CHART

| | Ranks 1st | Ranks 2nd | Ranks 3rd |
|------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Earliness | 30, 33 | 26, 28 | 29, 31 |
| Hardiness | 30, 33 | 26, 31 | 28, 29 |
| Yield | 26, 31, 33 | 28 | 29, 30 |
| Quality | 26, 28, 29 | 31, 33 | 30 |
| Length of Season | 26, 31 | 28, 29 | 30, 33 |

Beans and Peas by Weight

Garden Peas, Beans and Corn are now sold by weight instead of by measure, as heretofore. This will not be confusing if you will note the following:

1 pound equals about a pint. 15 pounds equal about a peck.
2 pounds equal about a quart. 60 pounds equal about a bushel.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two to three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans 2 inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. More troublesome to grow than bush beans, but they are of better quality and bear longer and more profusely. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

No. 48. Fat Horse or White Crease-back

—One of the earliest and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, giving it additional value as a shell-bean for winter use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

No. 51. Lazy Wife

—One of the most popular either for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (5 to 7 inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 46. October or Horticultural

(Wren's Egg or Cranberry).—The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long; can be used as snaps, for shelling when green, or dried for winter use. A splendid bean for baking. It is particularly well adapted for cool localities and where the season is short. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans.

No. 45. White Kentucky Wonder

—Very early, yet bears for a long season. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark-green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax

—Very early and hardy and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are broad, thick, fleshy, tender and of the best flavor. The beans are white and make an excellent dry bean for winter. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.45.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

No. 50. Cut Short or Cornfield

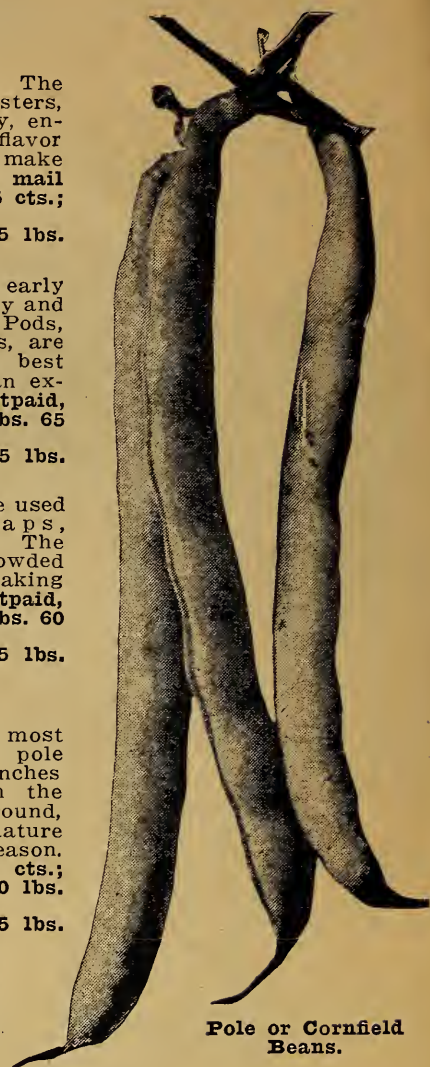
—May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter use. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. Often planted in corn, making good crops without poles. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 47. Kentucky Wonder or Old

Homestead—The most popular and most generally grown of all the pole beans. The long pods, often 9 or 10 inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 53. Scarlet Runners

—Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50.



Pole or Cornfield Beans.

Fifty lbs. Beans may be ordered at the 100-lb. price.

Bush Lima Beans Small Varieties

CULTURE.—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of Wilson, Fordhook, Burpee's, Ford's Mammoth, Carpinteria and Large White Limas will plant 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the smaller seeded varieties will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

No. 37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima

—Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown in popular favor that our sales far exceed all other bush lima varieties. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so, that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties. We give especial attention to the selection and growing of this bean,

making special selections for seed stocks from plants which show largest yields. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 38. Henderson's Bush Lima

—The original dwarf or bush butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

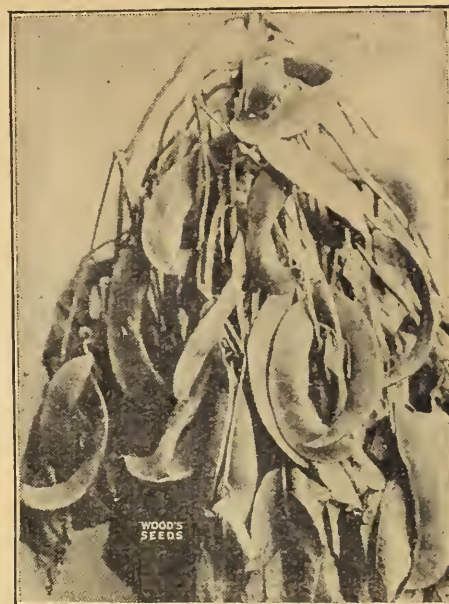
Bush Lima Beans

Large
Varieties

No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima —The Wilson is the very latest improvement in the large type of bush lima beans. We have reproduced a photograph of a single plant to show how wonderfully it yields—more than twenty pods can be counted on one side of the plant. These pods will average more than five inches long and are filled with large, buttery beans that for flavor are not surpassed by any large lima beans. The plant is strong and holds the pods well off the ground, preventing rotting during wet weather. In the trial grounds, when grown alongside other large bush limas, it was ready for picking nearly ten days earlier than any other, yet it continued in bearing for a long season. On account of the luxuriant foliage providing ample shelter for the pods, they remain fresh and tender longer than ordinary. In earliness, abundance of yield and long bearing season, we do not believe the Wilson is equalled by any other large bush lima, and in quality none is better. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.45.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

No. 39. Fordhook Bush Lima—The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima." The bush is of erect growth, holding the pods off the ground, so that they are not injured by being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods each contain four or five large, fat beans, lying so closely together that they are flattened on the ends, and are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.45.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

No. 40. Burpee's Bush Lima —The bush type of the well-known large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously, and is an immense yielder. The pods are well filled with very large beans identical in size and luscious flavor with the large white pole lima. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.



Wilson Bush Lima Beans.

Pole Lima Beans

50-lb. lots of beans
may be ordered at the
100-lb. price.

No. 57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean)

—This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are larger and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts, remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer and easy to shell. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is not uncommon to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole limas. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.45.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

Fordhook
Bush Lima.

No. 58. Small Lima or Butter Beans

(Sieva or Carolina).—Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other variety. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima

—Has been called "The most perfect pole lima bean." In productiveness it excels all other large pole lima varieties. The vine is strong, producing a great abundance of fine, large pods, closely filled with beans of the largest size, and much thicker and plumper than is usually found in pole limas. The color of the bean is distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. The beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender, and of exceptionally fine flavor. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 60. Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima

—A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the large yielders among the pole limas, as well as being fine flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing 4 or 5 beans of the finest quality. The vines are vigorous, setting the pods early at the foot of the pole, and continue bearing till frost. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 62. Large White Pole Lima

—The old reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for the home garden. Pods and beans large and of superior quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima.



Carpinteria Pole Lima Beans.

Garden Beets

CULTURE.—For earliest use, plant in hot-beds and transplant. For early outdoor crop, plant as soon as the ground can be worked, in March or early April; successive plantings may be made till the end of July. Beets for winter use should be planted from April till July, soaking the seeds before planting. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply-worked soil that has been well manured for the previous crop; smooth roots cannot be grown if fresh manure is used. For field culture, plant in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; six to eight pounds, one acre. In the garden plant in rows 15 inches apart. Plant from April till July for fall and winter use, and store as recommended on page 15 for storing carrots.



Crosby's
Improved
Egyptian

No. 69. Crosby's Improved Egyptian

—We recommend Crosby's Egyptian as a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. It is not as flat as Extra Early Egyptian nor as round as Eclipse—these varieties are its rivals in earliness. The color is bright red with bright vermilion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. It has the advantage of being fit for use earlier than most beets, as it takes on its turnip shape at a very early stage of its growth. The tops and tap-root are both small. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 75 cts. per lb.

No. 74. Edmand's Blood Turnip —Although quite early and much used for early planting, the Edmand's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We recommend Edmand's for quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.

No. 73. Detroit Dark Red

—Here is a beet you will like, whether you grow for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The quality is fine; for canning it has no superior. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.



Detroit
Dark
Red.



Swiss
Chard,
Spinach
Beet or
Sea Kale.

No. 76. Swiss Chard

SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE.—A real cut-and-come again salad, for after cutting the tops it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Prepare it just like spinach, kale or turnip salad. Plant from early in the spring till July. By mail postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.

No. 75. Long Smooth Blood —Recommended for late sowing to make a crop to put away for winter. A fine keeper, remaining tender and sweet till spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.



Wood's
Crimson
Globe.

No. 68. Wood's Crimson Globe

—If asked to name the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. That it has made many fast friends is proved by the fact that fully three-fourths of our general orders call for the Crimson Globe in varying quantities. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Whether you grow for home use or market, you will like Crimson Globe. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots 90 cts. per lb.

No. 71. Extra Early Egyptian

—Fine for forcing and first early crop; about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip. Makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65 cts. per lb.



Extra Early Egyptian.

No. 72. Extra Early Eclipse

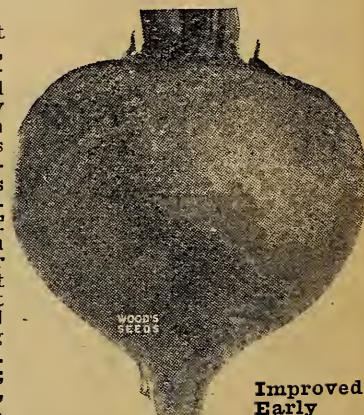
—An especially desirable, very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small taproot, and nearly as early as the Extra Early Egyptian. Color bright deep red, flesh fine grained, sweet and tender, especially when young. A fine beet for the earliest home garden. Market growers like it for its earliness and handsome appearance. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70 cts. per lb.



Extra
Early
Eclipse.

No. 70. Improved Early Blood

—If you are in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Makes an ideal beet for planting in May, June and July to make beets for storing for winter. A fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65 cts. per lb.

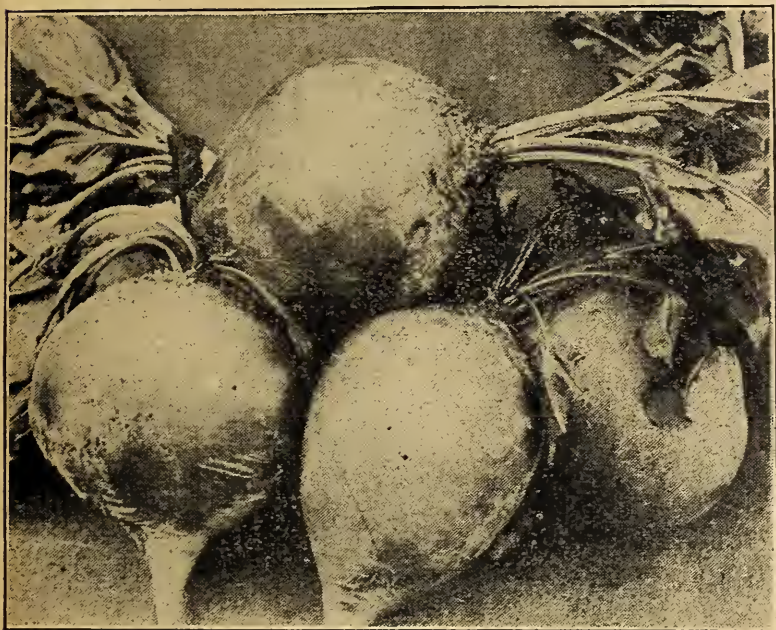


Improved
Early
Blood

| | Ranks 1st | Ranks 2nd | Ranks 3rd |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Earliness | 69, 71, 72 | 68, 70, 73 | 74, 75 |
| Table Quality.. | 68, 69, 74 | 70, 73, 75 | 71, 72 |
| Keeping Quality | 74, 75 | 68, 70, 73 | 69, 71, 72 |

Stock Beets or Mangels

CULTURE.—Plantings should be made beginning at corn planting time till the middle of June, soaking the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep on lands that have plenty of moisture in the subsoil; on dry and sandy soil they should be planted deeper. Shallow sowings germinate better and give a larger proportion of vigorous plants. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon after planting as possible. As soon as frosts occur, dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering to prevent freezing. Gradual covering prevents heating. They are acid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. They should have a fertilizer containing a good per cent of potash. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre.



A SPLENDID WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE AND HOGS. INCREASES THE MILK FLOW. YIELD LARGER CROPS THAN TURNIPS, AND ARE HIGHER IN FEEDING VALUE.

No. 81. Yellow or Orange Globe —The finest type of yellow globe mangel in cultivation. Grows to a good size, of fine shape with small tap root, few side roots and small top; fine keepers and are high in feeding value. Grows almost entirely above ground, adapting them splendidly for shallow soils and making them easy to harvest. Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

No. 80. Mammoth Prize Long Red —No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils. Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

No. 82. Golden Tankard —The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 50 cts. per lb.

No. 83. Silesian Sugar —Although this variety does not yield quite as large crops as those described above, the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully half as much again greater on account of its high percentage of sugar content. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

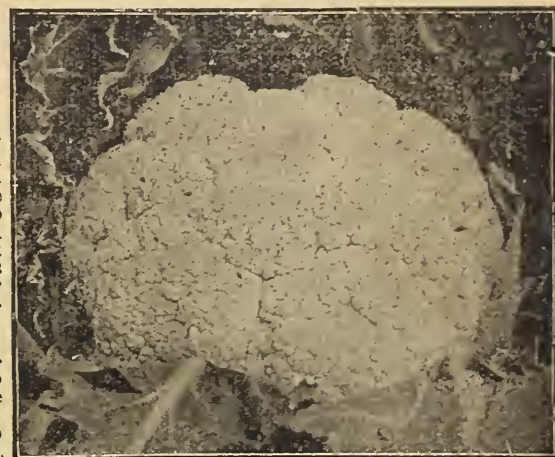
Cauliflower

CULTURE.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather.

Sow the early varieties half an inch deep in a hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, sow Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about two inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heads and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of inside leaves and allowing them to cover the heads.

As cauliflower will not head during very hot weather, time your plantings so as to have them head before hot summer comes on, and during the cooler weather of the fall. Allow 90 to 100 days for the early kinds; 120 to 130 days for the late.

Be sure to transplant to a rich, well-fertilized moist soil or give plenty of water, good and frequent cultivation and cut when the head is hard and compact, as when the heads open the quality is impaired.



No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball —There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crops. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.; ½ oz. \$1.10; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$7.50; lb. \$28.00.

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt —A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.; ½ oz. 90 cts.; oz. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$6.50; lb. \$25.00.

No. 130. Autumn Giant —A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May or June and grow like late cabbage, but grow on good land and give them plenty of water. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

CRESS



Water Cress.

No. 187. WATER CRESS.

—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant, but purifies the water. Is developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50 postpaid.

No. 188. CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

Wood's High Grade Cabbage

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties require more room and should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.

PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Sow the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March; for a summer crop sow the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Sow the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

Fall Plantings.—After September 20th sow the early varieties to make plants to set out in November. If sown too early in the fall they have a tendency to shoot to seed, especially the flat-headed varieties.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row and produce about 2000 plants; six ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.



No. 90. Wood's Extra Early The Earliest of All Cabbages

The earliest cabbage in cultivation. We introduced this cabbage more than twenty years ago and no cabbage introduced in the meantime can compare with it in earliness. Larger than the Wakefield, not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.

No. 96. All Head Early



All Head Early.

—A thoroughbred, especially recommended for its uniform size and shape, and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer than varieties of a more spreading habit. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.

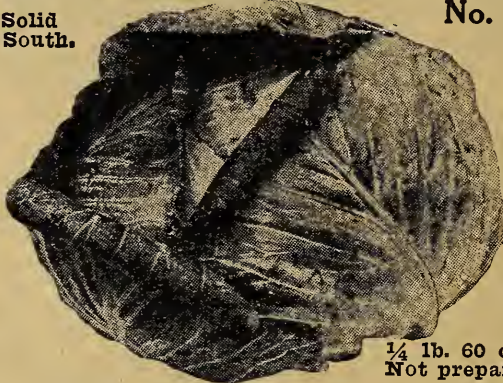


Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

No. 93. Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Wakefield Cabbage is grown in nearly every garden in the South, and among market growers is planted almost entirely for the first early market. This universal popularity demands that more than ordinary attention be given to the selection of plants for breeding purposes, having in mind earliness, sureness to head, solidity and uniformity of growth and maturity. In our Wakefields this careful selection has been critical and continued through many years, and we believe we have as good and uniform a strain as can be had—our Jersey and Charleston Wakefields are thoroughbreds. They are early, hardy and uniform, and make but few outside leaves. Jersey Wakefield makes solid pointed heads of good size and of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over \$1.75 per lb.

Solid South.

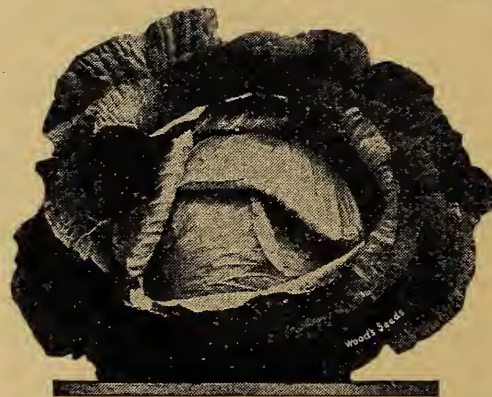


No. 101. Solid South

—A magnificent cabbage which we cannot recommend too highly. Resembles the Early Summer, but earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and less liable to run to seed. Does well both for early and late crop, and equally adapted for the family garden and market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.

No. 99. Early Drumhead—Very popular throughout the South, and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.



No. 100. Henderson's Succession

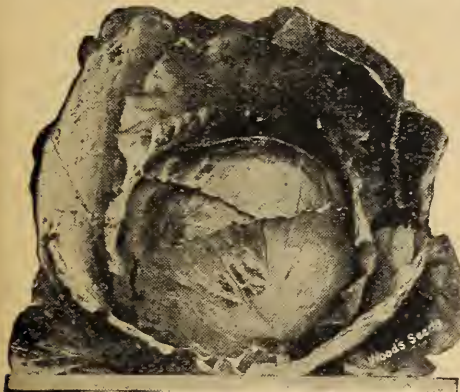
—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than the Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 lb.

Henderson's Succession.



No. 94. Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a week or ten days later than Jersey Wakefield, equally as solid, but considerably larger; has a less pointed and thicker head. Its earliness, hardness, size and solidity have contributed to make it one of the most universally grown early cabbages. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.75 per lb.



Henderson's Early Summer.



All Seasons

No. 98. Henderson's Early Summer

—Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing 8 to 10 lbs., and is a sure and reliable header. Comes in about 10 days after Early Jersey Wakefield but is larger; an excellent second early cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.

No. 97. All Seasons

—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. Often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.

No. 91. Copenhagen Market

A strong statement, but proved true by eleven years' test. Its chief features, besides earliness, are remarkable size, averaging ten pounds; solidity and compactness, its leaves are tightly folded, allowing close planting and even maturity.

Fine grained, tender, hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.



No. 95. Early Flat Dutch

—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory for it is one of the most reliable medium - early varieties. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.



Early Flat Dutch

No. 102. Surehead

—As its name indicates, this is a sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid, keeps well and makes a splendid shipper. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 pounds each, and of the finest quality. Surehead has all the good qualities that make for a first-class main crop cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.



Surehead Cabbage.

No. 107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy

—Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 lb.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy

SELECT RITE SEED CHART—EARLY VARIETIES

| | Ranks 1st | Ranks 2d | Ranks 3d | Ranks 4th |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Earliness .. | 90, 93 | 91, 94, 101 | 95, 96, 98, 99 | 97, 100 |
| Size | 97, 101 | 95, 96, 98, 99, 100 | 90, 91, 94 | 93 |
| Solidity ... | 96, 97, 101 | 95, 98, 99, 100 | 91, 93, 94 | 90 |
| Keeping Quality .. | 97, 101 | 95, 96, 98, 99, 100 | 93, 94 | 90, 91 |



Wood's
Prize
Head
Late
Flat
Dutch.

No. 104.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage. No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large, satisfactory profits. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.

No. 105. Large Late Drumhead—A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves; is a sure header, nearly every plant can be depended on to make a fine, large head. They can be kept in good condition till late in the spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.75.

SELECT RITE SEED CHART—LATE VARIETIES

| | Ranks 1st | Ranks 2nd | Ranks 3rd |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Maturity | 104 | 102, 103, 105 | 106 |
| Size | 104 | 102, 103, 105 | 106 |
| Solidity | 106 | 104 | 102, 103, 105 |
| Keeping qualities | 104, 106 | 102, 103, 105 | |

Cabbage Plants —Early varieties, Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch; ready February till June. 50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. Late Varieties.—Ready from June till October. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.



Chinese Petsai.

No. 114. Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 or 16 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Sow early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.

No. 106. Danish Ballhead or Hollander.

The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; nearly round, exceedingly solid and hard; handsome, very hardy, a sure header, a good seller and one of the finest keepers; it is an ideal cabbage for storing for winter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.



Danish
Ballhead
Cabbage.

No. 103. Large Late Flat Dutch

—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.

No. 108. Red Mammoth —The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July and August, transplanted 2 feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.



No. 143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

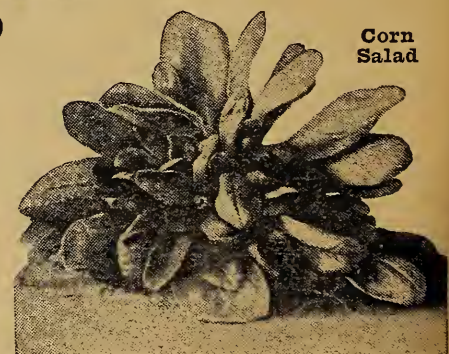
No. 145. WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.

No. 144. TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.

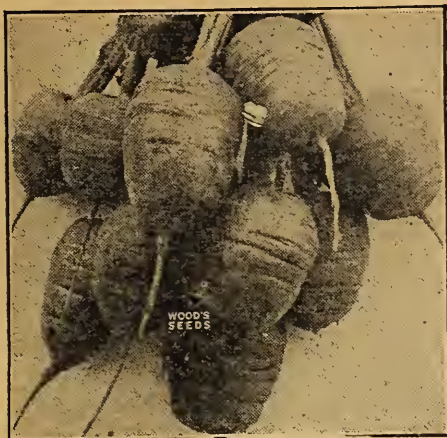
CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

Sometimes called Lambs Lettuce. A very delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plantings should be made from early spring till April; fall plantings should be put in during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach.

No. 185. LARGE SEEDED.—By mail, postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.



Corn
Salad



Early Scarlet Horn Carrot.

No. 120. Half Long Danvers

—One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

No. 121. Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted



Sometimes called coreless Carrot. Medium early, without core, smooth skin, bright orange colored flesh; 5 to 6 inches long; easily pulled and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.; postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

No. 118. Oxheart or Guerande

—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties would fail. Often 3 to 3½ inches thick at top; nearly oval shape; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

No. 123. Improved Long Orange

—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.



Improved Long Orange Carrot,

Carrots

CULTURE.—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and ½ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin cut to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later sowings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

No. 117. Early Scarlet Horn —The earliest variety in our list. Blunt pointed, about 3 inches long, 1½ inches thick, very fine grained, sweet flavored; deep rich orange color. Excellent table carrot and fine for bunching. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.

No. 119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

Chantenay or Model Carrot.



—A fine and handsome carrot, in form midway between Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium in length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.

Intermediate Carrot.

No. 122. Chantenay or Model

—One of the best carrots for all purposes. Medium early, about 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot and a heavy yielder. There is no better for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

Stock Feeding Carrots

Carrots make a fine alternative food for horses, cattle and hogs. They are rich in sugar and starch, and make a wholesome addition when fed with corn and fodder. Plant in March, April and May in

rows 2½ to 3 ft. apart. 3 to 4 lbs. will plant an acre.

No. 125. Improved White Belgian

—A big yielder, averaging one foot or more in length, but is easily pulled, as about a third of its length grows above ground. Holds its size well throughout its length, tapering gradually at base. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 124. Large Yellow Belgian

—A good keeper and large yielder. Makes long roots, yellow flesh and yellow skin except about one-third which grows above ground. Easily pulled and makes an excellent stock food. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.



Oxheart, or Guerande Carrot.

FOR STOCK FEEDING, besides Carrots be sure to plant a liberal acreage in Mangel-Wurzel or Stock Beets. See page 11.

CELERY

CULTURE.—Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering the seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, dig trenches 6 inches deep and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly and earth up when nearly full grown, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture plants are set 6 inches apart in 4-foot rows. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as they grow. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in dark cellar. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak for 24 to 36 hours before planting; cover very lightly and keep constantly moist.



White Plume
Celery.



Winter
Queen
Celery



Golden Heart Celery.

Self-Blanching Celeries

Grow quickly, blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

No. 137. Improved White Plume

—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working; naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. In quality, it is all that can be desired. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.

No. 138. Golden Self Blanching

(French Grown).—Our stock is grown in France and imported direct. It must not be confused with cheap American-grown seeds, which we do not handle at any price. Our strain makes beautiful, stocky, heavy, perfectly solid stalks 18 to 20 inches high, of the most delicate flavor and good keeping quality. Nearly as early as White Plume; heart large, solid, crisp and brittle; excels all others in

tenderness and nutty flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

Celery Plants —Giant Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. By mail postpaid, 75 cts. per 100. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Winter Celeries

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. The varieties described below are not surpassed by any winter celery.

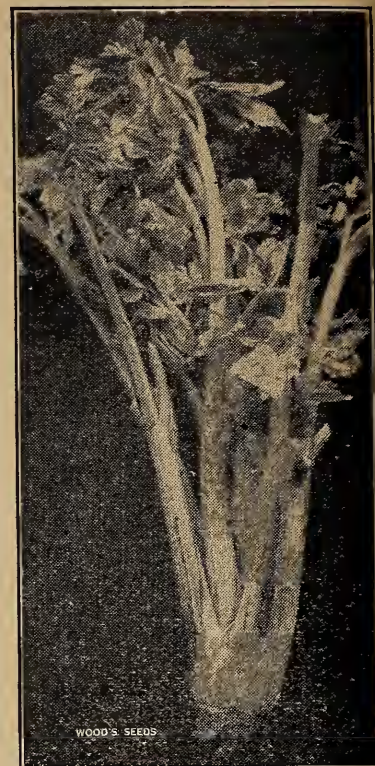
No. 136. Giant Pascal

—More generally grown than any late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. It makes large, thick and solid stalks, with beautiful creamy yellow heart; blanches easily and quickly; very crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.75.

No. 134. Golden Heart —A thoroughly reliable celery. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. The hearts are creamy yellow; solid, crisp and of a superb nutty flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.

No. 135. Winter Queen —One of the most desirable of winter celeries. Of robust growth, requiring but little labor in earthing up for blanching, and makes heavy, broad and solid heart stalks, which blanch creamy white and tender. Hardy and a splendid keeper. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.

No. 141. Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery —Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. The roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets, carrots and turnips. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.



Giant Pascal Celery.



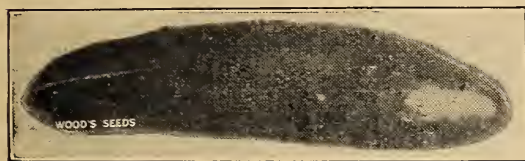
Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Cucumber

CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds one acre.

Spray vines with **Bordeaux Mixture** to prevent disease and improve the yield; add **Paris green** to the mixture to kill biting insects.

No. 196. Improved Long Green —A greatly improved strain that grows 10 to 12 inches long, and makes the best of pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing.



Improved Long Green.

No. 200. Japanese Climbing —Ideal for growing on poles or trellis, taking but little room in the garden; bears quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. Of extra fine quality; dark green color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.



No. 197. Green Prolific or EARLY SHORT GREEN.

An early and very prolific cucumber, grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition, dark green and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.

No. 191. Improved Early White Spine —The most widely grown of all cucumbers, especially for shipping, although it is grown in nearly every private garden. The fruits are 5 to 7 inches long, smooth, slightly pointed at the ends, of a deep rich color; very prolific and excellent for both table and pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.



Improved Early White Spine.

No. 199. Everbearing —If the fruits are kept gathered the vines will continue bearing in great quantities right up to frost. Four to five inches long and of a rich dark green color. Makes fine small pickles as well as slicing cucumbers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.

No. 192. Arlington White Spine —When you see this cucumber in your garden you will agree with us that it is as near perfect as one could wish. The fruits are of good shape, uniformly about 7 inches long, straight and of rich dark green color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.



Arlington White Spine.

cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Wood's
Ideal
White
Spine.



No. 190. Wood's Ideal White Spine —Our Ideal

meets every requirement of a first-class cucumber, whether grown in the private garden or for shipping to market. It is early, prolific and produces a continuous crop of large, symmetrical fruits of an intense rich deep green color shading lighter toward the tip. It holds its color well, is ideal for slicing and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.

No. 193. Klondike —Originated in the famous Rocky Ford district, and is one of the best varieties grown in that section which has become famous for both melons and cucumbers. Very early, of desirable shape and



Klondike Cucumber.

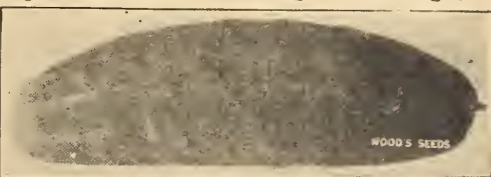
No. 198 Early Green Cluster —Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. The cucumbers are bright green, short and thick, just the right size and shape for pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.

No. 194. Early Fortune —No cucumber holds its dark green color better; it does not yellow till almost dead ripe. It is decidedly early, makes fruits about 9 inches long and is crisp and tender. The vines are strong and productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.



Early Fortune.

No. 195. Davis Perfect —The originator claims that the Davis, when grown outside, will make fruits as near perfect as the finest greenhouse-grown cucumber. It is extra early, makes long, symmetrical fruits of ideal shape and of an intense deep green color, which it retains till almost dead ripe. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over \$1.10 per lb.



Davis Perfect.

No. 201. Gherkin or BURE. —Grown exclusively for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.

SELECT RITE SEED CHART

| | Ranks 1st | Ranks 2nd | Ranks 3rd |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Earliness | 197, 198, 194, | 190, 191, 192, 193, 199 | 195, 196, 200 |
| Yield | 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 197, 199 | 196, 198 | 195, 200 |
| Length bearing season | 195, 196, 200 | 190, 199 | 191, 192, 193 194, 197, 198 |

Garden Corn

1 qt. is about 2 lbs.
2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
10 lbs. is about 2-3 peck.
15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.



No. 150. Bland's Extra Early

The earliest of all the Garden Corns.—Bland's is preeminently the earliest of all garden corns, fully a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such constant and growing demand—practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation and the size and appearance of the ear should make it a ready seller. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35.** Not prepaid, ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

No. 151. Trucker's Favorite

—For a second early to follow Early Adams this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and a most desirable size for roasting ears. Besides being a fine garden corn, it is a splendid field corn to follow potatoes and other early crops. The ears are large and well filled. A big advantage in growing Trucker's Favorite is that should you not use it all for roasting ears it will make large ears for making meal or feeding. It makes the largest ear of any early garden corn, averaging over 8 inches long. A fine combination of earliness and size; hardy and can be planted early. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; dozen ears 70 cts.** Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$9.00; dozen ears 60 cts.; 100 ears \$4.50.



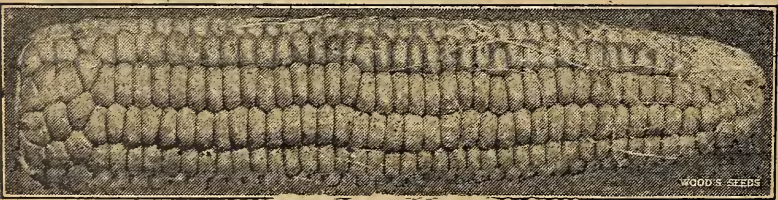
Ideal or Big Early Adams Corn.

No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams

—An improvement over the old Early Adams. Makes larger and handsomer ears and deeper grains. Ears measure from 10 to 11 inches, with 12 or more rows to the ear; of excellent table quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45.** Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$8.50.

No. 152. Extra Early Adams

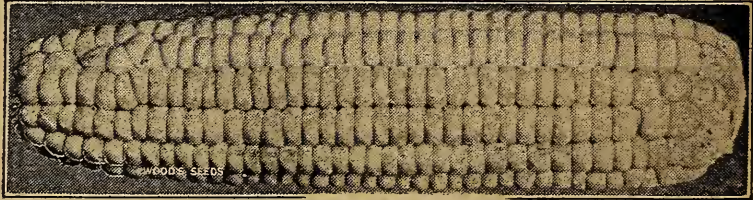
—The earliest white corn in cultivation except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any other white corn. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; dozen ears 65 cts.** Not prepaid, 1b. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 95 cts.; 100 lbs. \$7.50; dozen ears 55 cts.; 100 ears \$4.25.



Early Adams Corn.

No. 153. Early Adams

or BURLINGTON.—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a few days later, and makes larger ears; harder than sugar corn; makes a small stalk, so can be planted close. The ears are about eight inches long with twelve to fourteen rows of pure white grains. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35.** Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$8.00.



Delicious Cream Corn.

No. 155. Delicious Cream

—A little later than Early Adams, but makes much longer ears. A strong grower, so strong and vigorous that the worm and sweet corn weevil do not bother it anything like as much as other early garden corns, and will produce a larger percentage of usable and marketable ears. Bears two or three ears to the stalk, of a most desirable size, either for market or table use. The ears have eight to ten rows of bright, attractive grains, well filled out to the tip. Makes beautiful creamy white roasting ears, while its flavor is sweet, tender and delicious. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65.** Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

Turn to Pages 86 to 88.—There you will find a well selected assortment of appliances that will make your gardening easier and better. You cannot afford to be without some of them.

Sweet or Sugar Corns

1 qt. is about 1½ lbs.
5 lbs. is about ½ peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

Do not plant sweet corn till the ground is thoroughly warm.



Howling Mob.

GOLDEN GIANT

A new sweet corn that you cannot fail to like; it is bigger and even better than Golden Bantam. Look on page 3 for the description.

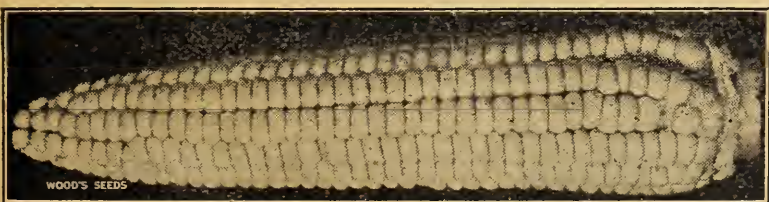
No. 161. Howling Mob —A big-eared medium early corn with the sweet flavor of the late varieties; the ears are 7 to 8 inches long; the stalks grow about 5 feet high and usually bear two ears with 12 to 14 rows of pearly white grains; the shuck extends well over the tip and protects it from the green worm so destructive to early sweet corns. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55.
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

No. 162. Black Mexican —Although the ripe grains are bluish-black, they are remarkably white when in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about eight inches long, and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.



Black Mexican Corn

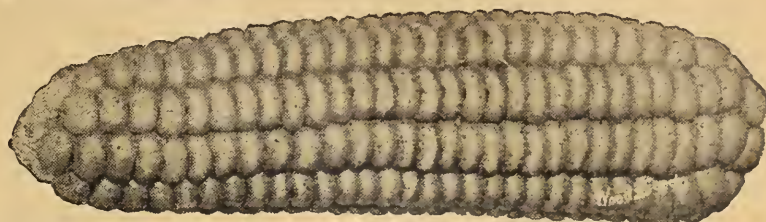
No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen —A favorite late corn for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are large and well filled, its strong point is that it remains in the green state for such a long season. Grains are deep and sugary. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55.
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.



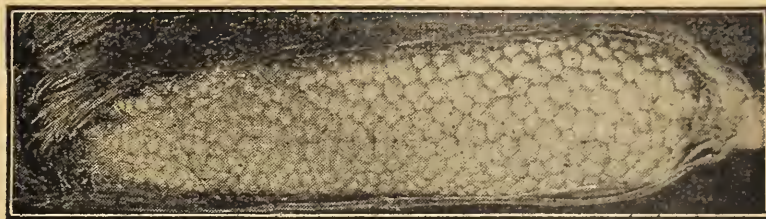
No. 158. Premo Extra Early —The Earliest of all Sweet Corns, as early as Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness, the ears are remarkably large, usually two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65.
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

SELECT RITE SEED CHART

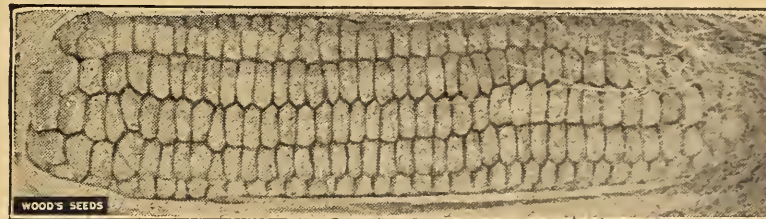
| | Ranks 1st | Ranks 2nd | Ranks 3rd | Ranks 4th |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Earliness ... | 150, 152, 158, 160 | 151, 153, 154, 155, 161 | 162, 164 | 166, 167 |
| Size of Ear. | 151, 164, 166, 167 | 154, 155, 161, 162 | 153, 158 | 150, 152, 160 |



No. 160. Golden Bantam —The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long, and at least two ears are borne on each stalk. Can be planted earlier than any other sugar corn. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65.
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.



No. 164. Country Gentleman —One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55.
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.



Late Mammoth.

No. 167. Late Mammoth —The latest but the largest of all sweet corns. The ears are covered from tip to butt with large, broad grains of the most delicious flavor; sweet and tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55.
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

POP CORNS

No. 181. MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC.—Very prolific, bearing large ears; the grains are very white. Pops pure white; extremely tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45.
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$8.50.

No. 182. RICE.—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45.
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$8.50.

No. 180. QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn; grains large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45.
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$8.50.

No. 183. POP CORN FOR POPPING.—By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30.
Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 95 cts.; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Dust with Slug Shot to protect from bugs. Seeds germinate slowly. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem when setting out. For potato-bug, see under potatoes.



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$4.50 per lb.

No. 208. New York Improved Purple —The most popular variety; vigorous and productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock is specially selected for size, shape and yielding qualities. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$4.00 per lb.

EGG PLANTS—Ready May 1st till July. 30 cts. per dozen; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per dozen; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100.

ENDIVE



An appetizing and delicious salad that should be in every garden.

Culture.—Beginning in March make a planting each month till September. Plant shallow in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per pound.

GOURDS

Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash. Leave 3 or 4 plants to the hill.

No. 215. DISH-CLOTH.—The lining makes splendid dish-cloths and bath sponges. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 216. DIPPER.—Useful for making dippers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 214. NEST-EGG.—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 217. MIXED GOURDS.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

KALE or BORECOLE

CULTURE.—Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are generally sown from August 15th to October 15th, but are frequently sown in the spring with satisfactory results. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills; sow 5 to 7 lbs. Scotch Kale to the acre; 2 ounces to 100 feet of drill.

No. 219. Early Curled Siberian

Kale.



BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.—A hardy, vigorous, spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid,

55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 221. Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk —The leaves are beautifully curled, in fact, as much curled as a second growth of curled parsley. It is of dwarf spreading growth, about 15 inches high, this spreading habit protecting the stems in extremely cold weather. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

No. 222. Spring Kale or SPRING SPROUTS.—A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

KOHL RABI

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavor of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, sow in June and July. Makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.



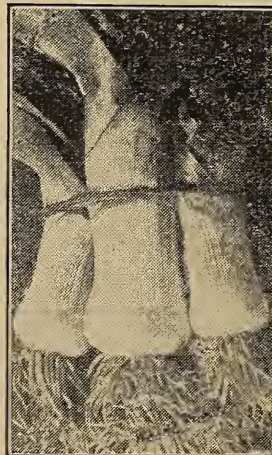
Kohl Rabi.

No. 225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.

LEEK

CULTURE.—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. Sowings should also be made in September, and transplanted outside in the fall or early spring. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

No. 227. LARGE FLAG.—The standard variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.



Large Flag Leek.

Price Changes of Peas and Beans

It is necessary, on account of the large number we print, that our Catalog go to press in November. At that time it is not possible to know how all our crops have yielded and prices have to be quoted subject to change. A very serious shortage has developed in the several varieties named below, and an advance in price is absolutely necessary.

| | | By Mail—Postpaid— | | | | Not Prepaid— | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| | | Lb. | 2 lbs. | 5 lbs. | 10 lbs. | Lb. | 2 lbs. | 5 lbs. | 10 lbs. | 100 lbs. |
| BEANS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 10. | Wood's Earliest Red Valentine.... | .35 | .60 | \$1.25 | \$2.15 | .25 | .45 | \$1.00 | \$1.80 | \$16.00 |
| No. 11. | Black Valentine | .40 | .70 | 1.45 | 2.55 | .30 | .55 | 1.20 | 2.20 | 20.00 |
| No. 13. | Bountiful..... | .35 | .60 | 1.20 | 2.05 | .25 | .45 | .95 | 1.70 | 15.00 |
| No. 14. | Giant Stringless Green Pod..... | .35 | .60 | 1.25 | 2.15 | .25 | .45 | 1.00 | 1.80 | 16.00 |
| No. 15. | Burpee's Stringless Green Pod... | .35 | .60 | 1.30 | 2.25 | .25 | .45 | 1.05 | 1.90 | 17.00 |
| No. 16. | Extra Early Refugee..... | .35 | .60 | 1.20 | 2.05 | .25 | .45 | .95 | 1.70 | 15.00 |
| No. 17. | Refugee or 1000 to 1..... | .35 | .60 | 1.20 | 2.05 | .25 | .45 | .95 | 1.70 | 15.00 |
| No. 30. | Currie's Rust Proof Wax..... | .35 | .60 | 1.25 | 2.15 | .25 | .45 | 1.00 | 1.80 | 16.00 |
| No. 33. | Surecrop Stringless Wax..... | .35 | .60 | 1.30 | 2.25 | .25 | .45 | 1.05 | 1.90 | 17.00 |
| No. 37. | Wood's Prolific Bush Lima..... | .40 | .65 | 1.35 | 2.35 | .30 | .50 | 1.10 | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| No. 38. | Henderson's Bush Lima..... | .35 | .60 | 1.30 | 2.25 | .25 | .45 | 1.05 | 1.90 | 17.00 |
| No. 39. | Fordhook Bush Lima..... | .45 | .80 | 1.75 | 3.05 | .35 | .65 | 1.50 | 2.70 | 25.00 |
| No. 57. | Wood's Improved Pole Lima.... | .40 | .70 | 1.45 | 2.55 | .30 | .55 | 1.20 | 2.20 | 20.00 |
| No. 58. | Small or Sieva Pole Lima..... | .35 | .65 | 1.35 | 2.35 | .25 | .50 | 1.10 | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| PEAS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 319. | Wood's Pedigree Extra Early.... | .35 | .60 | 1.25 | 2.15 | .25 | .45 | 1.00 | 1.80 | 16.00 |
| No. 320. | Wood's Lightning Excelsior.... | .35 | .60 | 1.25 | 2.15 | .25 | .45 | 1.00 | 1.80 | 16.00 |
| No. 321. | Extra Early Alaska..... | .35 | .60 | 1.30 | 2.25 | .25 | .45 | 1.05 | 1.90 | 17.00 |
| No. 322. | Large Podded Alaska.... | Sold out | | | | | | | | |
| No. 331. | Gradus or Prosperity..... | .35 | .65 | 1.35 | 2.35 | .25 | .50 | 1.10 | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| No. 332. | Thomas Laxton..... | .35 | .65 | 1.35 | 2.35 | .25 | .50 | 1.10 | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| No. 339. | Telephone | .35 | .60 | 1.30 | 2.25 | .25 | .45 | 1.05 | 1.90 | 17.00 |

Wood's Wonder-Grow

Plant Food

For vegetables, flowers, lawns, shrubs, etc. Highly concentrated. No objectionable odor. Very efficient. Full directions on every package.

| | Postpaid. | Not Prepaid. |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1-pound can | \$.35 | \$.25 |
| 2-pound can | .55 | .40 |

F. O. B. (Cannot be sent by mail)

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 5-pound bag | \$.60 |
| 10-pound bag | 1.00 |
| 25-pound bag | 2.00 |

Wood's Grass and Lawn Fertilizer

Prepared especially for use when starting a new lawn, top dressing and renovating old lawns, and for applying on grass and clover fields. Quick in action and lasting in results.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Ton | \$38.00 |
| 200-pound bag | 4.00 |
| 100-pound bag | 2.15 |
| 50-pound bag | 1.20 |

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent.; Ammonia, 3 per cent.; Potash, 3 per cent.

An "all-round" fertilizer prepared for use on vegetable crops of every kind, including root crops which require a liberal quantity of potash. The amount of plant food is properly balanced to give good results on all garden crops. An especially good fertilizer for the home garden, and is put up in convenient sized bags to meet the requirements of the home gardener and larger sizes for the market gardener.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Ton | \$37.00 |
| 200-pound bag | 3.80 |
| 100-pound bag | 2.10 |
| 50-pound bag | 1.15 |

T. W. Wood & Sons, *Seedsman*, Richmond, Va.

3-1-23

Lettuce

CULTURE.—For quality lettuce requires quick growth; that means rich soil, plenty of water and clean and thorough cultivation to have crisp and tender heads. Make your first plantings in boxes or hot-beds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows. Sowings may also be made where the plants are to grow and thinned out. The curled varieties sown thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling for use as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. For fall use plant in July and August; plant the hardy kinds in September, protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring; or transplant under canvas or glass to head up in the winter. An ounce will produce about 1500 plants: 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

No. 230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

There is no better lettuce than Wood's Cabbage, whether for forcing in frames or hot-beds, for early spring sowing outside,



Wood's
Cabbage
Lettuce.

for summer growing, for late fall, or to stand outdoors all winter. Under all conditions it makes fine, large and solid heads with beautifully blanched hearts. It does not run to seed as quickly as other kinds, and the quality is all that could be desired. Has stood the test for more than thirty years and is still our most popular and best selling variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.30 per lb.**



May King Lettuce.

No. 232. May King

—A handsome, extra early head lettuce with well blanched, rich golden yellow hearts that are tender and buttery. Makes large solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves folded closely to make a big, attractive, solid head. Does well even in cold, damp weather. A particularly fine lettuce for early planting in the home garden and for market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**

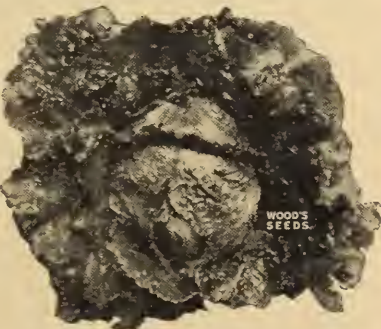
No. 240. Cos or Romaine

—Sometimes called celery lettuce. Has no equal for quality.

Forms long conical heads, which if tied up blanch a pure white and as crisp as celery stalks. Makes fine heads even in hot summer weather. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.**

No. 236. Improved Hanson

One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp, tender and sweet, and blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



Improved Hanson Lettuce.

No. 233. California Cream Butter

—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. Good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. Particularly well suited for summer. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.**

No. 234. Deacon

—No lettuce will stand summer heat better nor make larger or finer heads for summer use than Deacon, nor is any lettuce slower to shoot to seed during hot weather. It makes fine, large attractive heads, is a reliable header, solid, tender and buttery; hearts creamy yellow; the quality is excellent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.**

No. 231. Wood's Improved Big Boston

Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$1.00 per lb.**



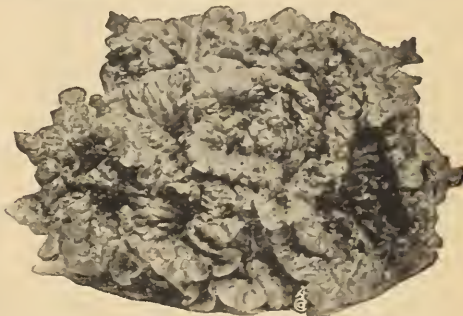
Grand Rapids Lettuce

No. 238. Grand Rapids

—Among the curled or loose leaved lettuces there is nothing handsomer than Grand Rapids. It makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Does not form heads, but large, compact clusters finely crimped around the edges. Crisp and tender, sweet and delicious. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.**

No. 235. Early Curled Simpson

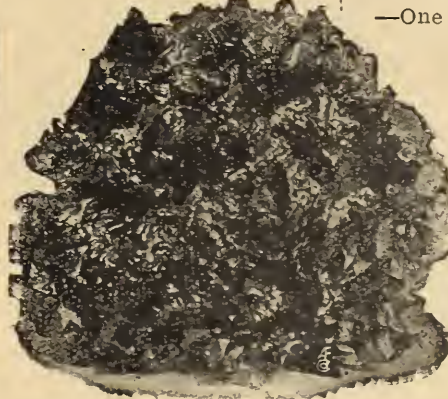
—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanched, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Should be grown in every home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



Early Curled Simpson Lettuce.

No. 237. Early Prizehead

—One of the best for home-gardens, forming a large, loose head; exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Will not stand shipment. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



Early Prizehead.

No. 242. Iceberg

No lettuce is more crisp, especially the large ribs, which are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Especially fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.**

No. 239. Crisp-as-Ice

—Neither extra early nor extra large, but a fine lettuce for the private garden, heading even in hot weather. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. It is so crisp and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard with rich, creamy yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.**



Crisp-as-Ice
Lettuce.

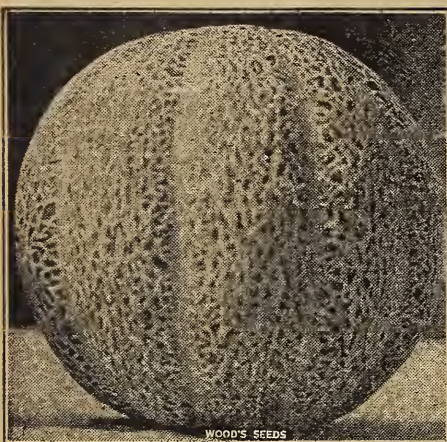
No. 241. Chicken Lettuce

—Unlike any lettuce you have ever grown, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Grows three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing. Look on page 4 for fuller description. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**

Lettuce Plants —Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready Feb., March, April, Sept. and Oct. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

CULTURE.—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about 1 inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime or road-dust to keep off insects; spray with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.



No. 247. Extra Early Hanover

—The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted—see illustration photographed from nature. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions, and has attained an immense popularity. We are safe in saying that in earliness Extra Early Hanover is without a competitor. If

you plant for the earliest fruits for home use or for market you should plant Hanover. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

No. 246. Wood's Netted Gem

—A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem selected by ourselves. In selecting, our aim has been to produce the most perfect type combined with the finest quality to be had in cantaloupes. The fruits are uniformly larger than the Rocky Ford, and has thicker flesh that is as rich and sugary as possible. It matures early. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.



Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe.

No. 251. Netted Rock or Eden Gem

—One of the meatiest of the Rocky Ford type melons; of uniform standard size, covered with a beautiful gray lace-like netting with hardly a trace of ribbing, which, with the small seed cavity are the most essential points in shipping and keeping qualities. The flesh is green tinged with a delicious salmon pink around the seed cavity. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy; sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. A heavy yielder, very uniform, few run too

Netted Rock or Eden Gem.

large and still fewer are too small. For shippers, also for home growers, we recommend it highly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.00 per lb.

No. 250. Early Rocky Ford

—A strain of Rocky Ford selected for earliness. It is a

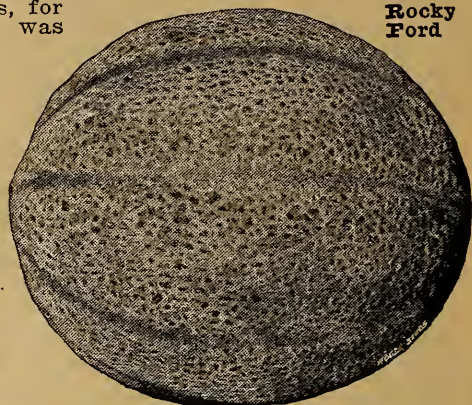


week to ten days earlier than Rocky Ford, is like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific, attractive in appearance and of fine quality—all the

qualifications of a first rate melon. Market growers have found Early Rocky Ford highly profitable. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.

No. 252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem

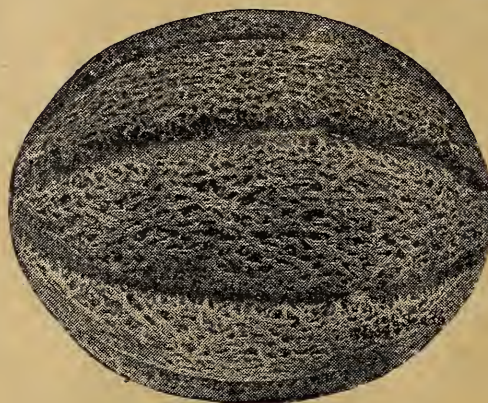
—This is the melon that made Rocky Ford, Colorado, famous, for it was there that it was developed to its greatest perfection. The melons are oval shaped, slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting, and are uniform in size and shape. The flesh is green, thick, with small cavity, very sweet and has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots 85 cts. per lb.



Rocky Ford

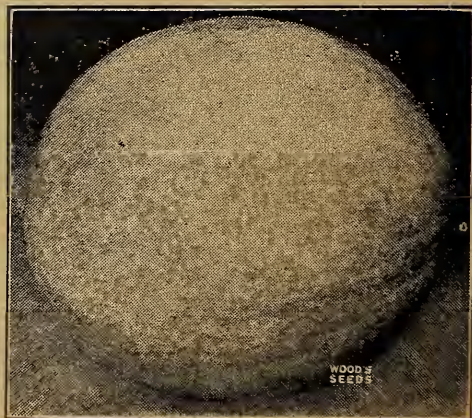
No. 249. Knight

—Maryland or Sweet Air.)—In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.10 per lb.



No. 245. Honey Dew

—“As sweet as honey and fresh as the morning dew.” It is certainly delicious, and everyone should grow it. The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow it 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. The flesh is good right up to the rind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.



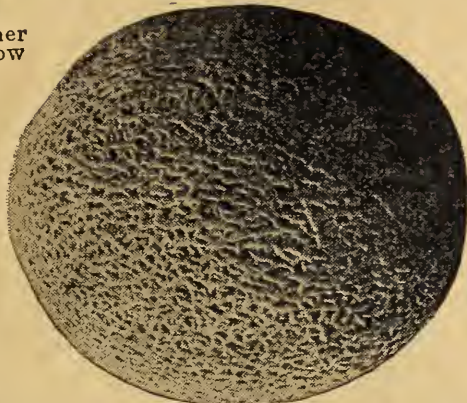
Honey Dew Melon.

Emerald Gem.**No. 258. Emerald Gem**

—The rich, spicy flavor of Emerald Gem is hard to describe—there is no more delicious melon. The fruits are not large, but the flesh is thick and firm and ripens close to the thin rind. If the melons are gathered as they ripen the vines will bear through a long season. It is not a good shipper, but for the home garden and nearby market it has no superior for sweetness and fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

No. 253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford

—Whether you grow for home use or market you will like this melon. It is ideal in shape, densely covered over its entire surface with a thick gray netting; the meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy. Flesh is green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity. Highly rust-resistant. You will not be disappointed in Gold Lined. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.

**Gold Lined Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.****Extra Early Hackensack.****No. 254. Extra Early Hackensack**

—Similar to Large Hackensack, but not so large, nearly two weeks earlier and has the same deliciously sweet and sugary flavor. The netting is heavy; the flesh thick, juicy and sweet. Fine for the home garden and nearby market but too large to suit it for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

No. 257. Tip-Top

—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are of a good size, quite well netted, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind. Fine for home use and nearby market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.

No. 256. Fordhook

—The introducer pronounces it the equal of Emerald Gem in delicious flavor. The rind, though thin, is unusually firm and well netted; the thick salmon-flesh is solid and sweet to the rind. It bears till the end of the season. We recommend it highly for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

**Tip-Top****No. 248. Wood's Perfection**

The best large cantaloupe for main crop. It is the type of melon always in demand in our markets, and for home use there is no better. Flesh is thick, of beautiful deep rich green color, of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted. A splendid cantaloupe, either

**Wood's Perfection.**

for home use, market or shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

No. 259. Large Hackensack

or **TURK'S CAP.**—This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices, is densely netted, the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

**Large Hackensack Musk Melon.****No. 263. Glass**

Melon or **MANGO.**—

For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like sweet peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious

—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon

Hollybrook Luscious.

is enough for a family. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.

No. 262. Banana

—When first introduced this was a curiosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is

banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by 4 to 6 inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.

SELECT RITE SEED CHART

| | Ranks 1st | Ranks 2nd | Ranks 3rd |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Earliness | 247, 249 250, 254 | 246, 251, 252, 253, 256, 258 | 245, 248, 257 259, 261, 262 |
| Sweetness | 256, 257, 258, 259, 261 | 246, 248, 253 | 247, 249, 250 251, 252, 254 |
| Size | 248, 259, 261 | 246, 247, 254, 256 | 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 258 |

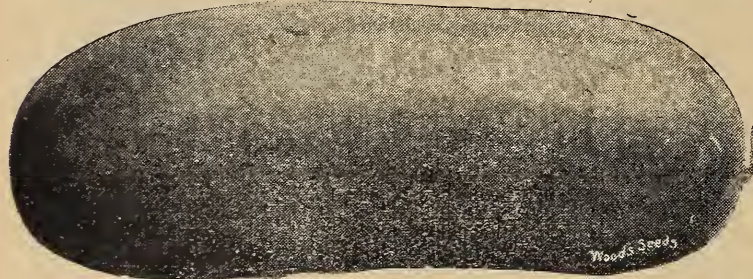
Wood's SOUTHERN GROWN Water Melon Seeds

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.



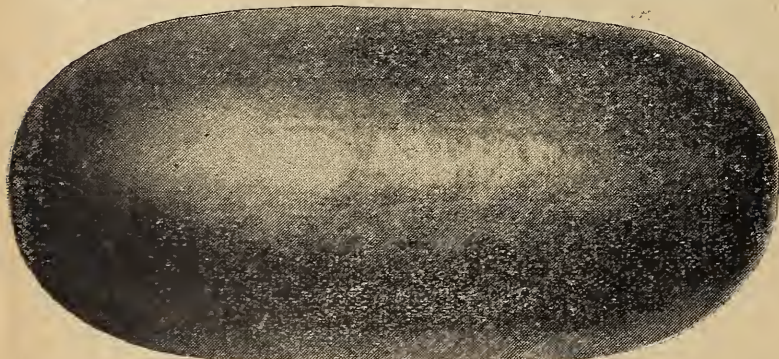
Irish Gray Water Melon.

No. 270. Irish Gray —In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweets; in shipping quality, uniformity in shape, size and in productiveness it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses no account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish grey; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. An unusual melon, for although a grand shipper it is equally fine for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80 cts. per lb.



Tom Watson Water Melon.

No. 277. Tom Watson —The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark-green like the Kleckley's Sweets, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the home gardener. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb. Special prices in large lots.



Halbert Honey Water Melon.

No. 280. Halbert Honey —The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweets and much more productive. A long early melon, with dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 1b. 80 cts.



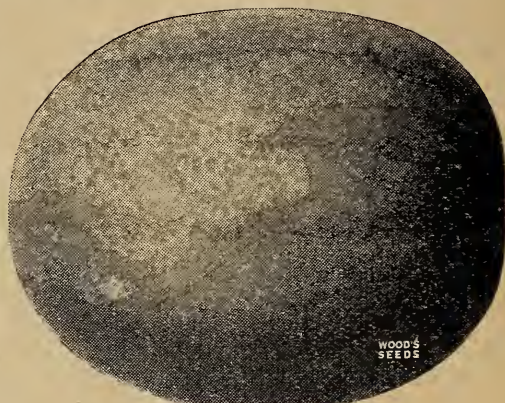
Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo.

No. 275. Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo —One of the most popular watermelons grown, and deserves it. Dark green skin, thin rind, bright scarlet meat, and solid heart. Flesh very sweet, crisp, sugary and melting, free from stringiness; early to mature and uniform in growth. One of the best in our list for home use and near-by markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

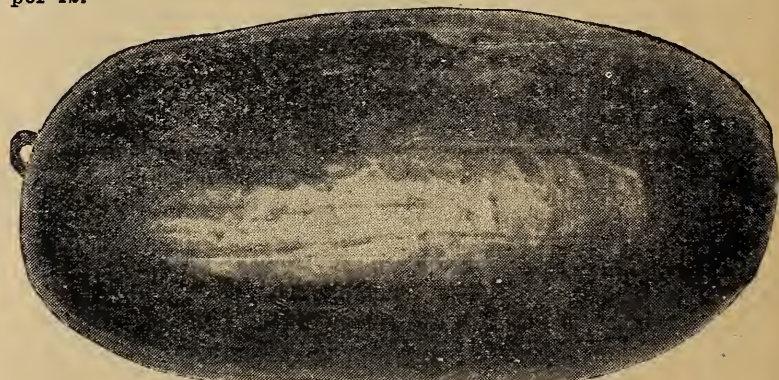
No. 283. Pride of Georgia —One of the largest melons in our list. Dark-green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.

No. 282. Sweet Heart —A large heavy, oval-shaped melon of a light green color with distinct veins of a darker shade. The vines are vigorous, productive, ripen the fruits evenly, and the melons keep in good condition long after ripening. The solid flesh is deep rich red, crisp and luscious. Extra fine for the home garden and the nearby market, but it also stands shipping splendidly.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.



Sweetheart Water Melon.



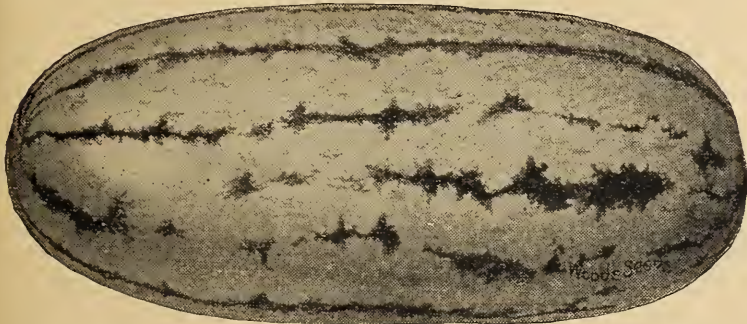
Carolina Bradford Water Melon.

No. 272. Carolina Bradford —The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby market, but we do not recommend it for shipping long distances. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy and very productive vine. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.



Alabama Sweets Water Melon.

No. 273. Alabama Sweets —A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh forty to fifty pounds. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**



No. 279. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake

—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 95 cts. per lb.**



Dark Icing Water Melon.

No. 274. Dark Icing An extra early and extra good melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious of melons; rich red and sugary to the very thin rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

No. 281. Peerless or Ice Cream —For the home garden or for market gardeners who

sell direct to consumers the Peerless has no superior among oval-shaped melons; of good size; color light green, veined with darker green; deep rich red meat of the most delicious sweetness and solid to the center. The vine is quite vigorous and productive and the melons ripen early. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**

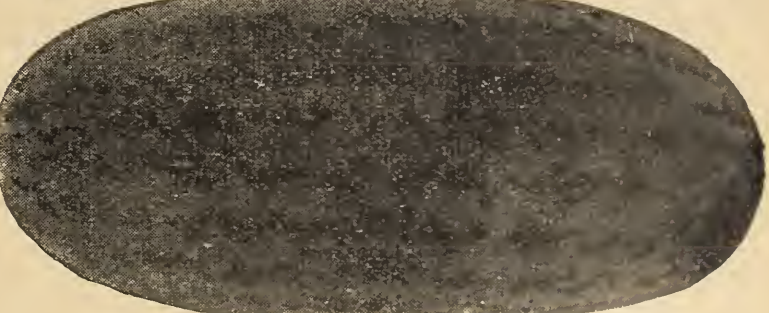


Peerless or Ice Cream Water Melon.



Jackson Water Melon.

No. 278. Jackson —If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. A long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



Florida Favorite Water Melon.

No. 271. Florida Favorite —A splendid, large long melon; comes early, ships well, is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, bright-crimson meat is deliciously sweet to the thin rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**

No. 284. Preserving Citron —Makes excellent preserves and sweet meats. Also used for stock feeding. Keeps for a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

SELECT RITE SEED CHART

| | Ranks 1st | Ranks 2d | Ranks 3d |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Earliness | 271, 274, 279 | 270, 277, 278, 275, 281, 282 | 272, 273, 280, 283 |
| Size | 272, 273, 283 | 271, 279, 280, 281, 282 | 270, 274, 275, 277, 278 |
| For Home Use and Nearby Market | 271, 275, 278, 280, 281, 282 | 272, 273, 274, 279, 283 | |
| For Shipping | 270, 277, 279 | 271, 282 | |

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds, or under greenhouse benches, or wherever a uniform degree of temperature and sufficient moisture can be maintained. If requested cultural directions will be sent with all orders for spawn. A brick is enough for 10 square feet. **40 cts. per brick; 5 for \$1.65 postpaid. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per brick; 5 bricks for \$1.25.**

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or April, or in September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcast an acre.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

No. 290. Southern Giant Curled —Popular with Southern growers. Forms a mass of leaves beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 292. Chinese Broad Leaved —Makes a large and tender growth for greens without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS

Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods for pickles.

No. 873. TALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.

No. 856. DWARF MIXED.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 ft. apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

No. 295. Kleckley's Favorite —Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, bearing pods at each leaf-joint; the pods average 6 ins. in length by 1¼ ins. in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length; a productive and desirable variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 296. White Velvet —Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 297. Improved Dwarf Green

Prolific —Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 298 Perkins Mammoth Podded —Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 ins. long, are borne from 3 to 4 ins. above ground to the top of the plant. Fine for canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.



It will make your garden grow, for it supplies the necessary plant foods to give your vegetables the quick start and quick growth on which success so largely depends. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 35 cts.; 2-lb. can 55 cts.; 5-lb. bag 85 cts.; 10-lb. bag 1.35. Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 25 cts.; 2-lb. can 40 cts.; 5-lb. bag 60 cts.; 10-lb. bag \$1.00; 25-lb. bag \$2.00.

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices Quoted on Request.

CULTURE.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

YELLOW DANVERS.

The most popular yellow onion for spring planting. Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15 postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.

RED WETHERS-FIELD.

A large cropper and favorite market variety. Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15 postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.



SILVER SKIN.—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielding. Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00.

YELLOW POTATO, MULTIPLIER, or HILL ONION.—Make large reddish-brown onions of mild flavor and excellent cooking qualities. Never makes seed, but divides from the root; the smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium-sized sets produce as many as twelve medium to small sets, the larger sets make as many as twenty sets in a hill. This is the most popular onion among Southern growers for both home use and market. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut). Qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75 postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not grow as large, but is very productive, of finest flavor, and a better keeper than the yellow. Qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75 postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—For Fall planting only. Sow seeds in the spring to make sets to be put out next fall. See page 27.

PARSLEY

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seeds should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley.

No. 315. Plain or Single —Hardier than the

curled, stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and for drying. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

No. 314. Champion Moss Curled —The best and most improved strain. Is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

Onion

CULTURE.—In January or February plant ½ inch deep in hotbeds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 12 to 18 inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds and at least two weeding and gives larger yields. **Keep free of weeds.** 5 to 6 lbs. will plant an acre.

Growing Onion Sets. Sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the sets to a dry place, spreading them thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

Yellow
Globe
Danvers.



No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers

—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts. ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.65 per lb.**

No. 303. Silver Skin OR WHITE PORTUGAL—A beautiful pure white onion of good size, largely

used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**



Silver Skin or White Portugal.

Large Red
Wethersfield



No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield —The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white, very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.65 per lb.**

No. 310. Mammoth Silver King

—One of the earliest and largest of Italian onions, often growing 5 to 7 inches in diameter; it is not unusual to grow them weighing two to three pounds each. Attractive shape, flattened but thick. Skin is a clear silvery white; flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. They grow quickly, mature early and make a most attractive onion; a combination of earliness, large size, attractive shape and fine, mild flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**



Mammoth Silver King.

No. 308. Prize Taker, or Spanish King

—Large and of fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color; flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender; ripens up fine and hard. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onion in early summer, and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.**



Prize Taker or Spanish King.

No. 307. Copper King

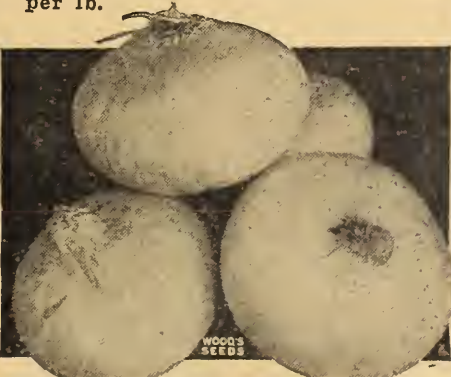
Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above. The Copper King is the kind of onion you can plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.40 per lb.**



Copper King.

No. 309. Extra Early White Pearl

—The earliest of the white onions; makes large pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall and you will have large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Crop very short. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.00 per lb.**



Extra Early White Pearl.



It will make your garden grow, will give your flowering and pot plants a healthier growth and your lawn more beautiful. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 35 cts.; 2-lb. can 55 cts.; 5-lb. bag 85 cts.; 10-lb. bag \$1.35. Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 25 cts.; 2-lb. can 40 cts.; 5-lb. bag 60 cts.; 10-lb. bag \$1.00; 25-lb. bag \$2.00.**

Garden Peas

(Varieties marked with star (*) are wrinkled.)



**Pedigree
Extra Early**

CULTURE.—Peas do best in a light, rich loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds, and should be planted later; they are, however, sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, 2½ to 3 feet between the double rows, and stake the tall varieties with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use otherwise they will stop bearing. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 90 pounds for an acre.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

No. 319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early

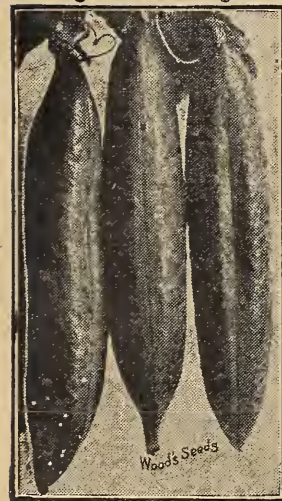
This is all that its name implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 peas of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We strongly recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness; 2 to 2½ feet high. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

No. 320 Wood's Lightning Excelsior

—Unquestionably one of the best early peas. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific; grows 2½ feet high, strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather; ripens uniformly and is one of the most productive extra early peas, both for shipping, home market and home use. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.



Thomas Laxton

No. 332. Thomas Laxton* —A heavy and reliable crop, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing 7 to 8 large, rich-flavored, deep green peas. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas; 3 feet high. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Use it in your vegetable and flower garden, on your lawn, shrubbery and pot plants. It is a complete plant food that will give your plants a quick and sturdy growth. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 35 cts.; 2-lb. can 55 cts. Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 25 cts.; 2-lb. can 40 cts.; 5-lb. bag 60 cts.; 10-lb. bag \$1.00; 25-lb. bag \$2.00.

No. 321. Extra Early Alaska

—Deservedly popular with growers for early market because of its earliness, uniform maturity and abundance of pods, which retain their rich green color long after picking. For canning it ranks among the best. Height 2½ feet.

By mail postpaid, Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.



Large Podded Alaska



**Eclipse or
Surprise**

No. 330. Premium Gem*

—An improved McLean's Gem. An early pea, coming a little later than American Wonder, bearing in profusion pods about 3 inches long, closely filled with large peas of fine flavor. They should be grown in every garden. Height, 18 inches. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

No. 328. Eclipse or Surprise*

—A rare combination of earliness, productiveness and fine quality. The earliest of the wrinkled peas, almost as early as the smooth, extra early kinds, and of better quality, though not quite as hardy; 2 feet high, requires no stakes; thickly set with pods. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer

—The pods are longer and the peas are larger than Extra Early Alaska. The handsome pods are borne frequently in pairs, ripen uniformly; quality good; 2½ feet high. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

No. 331. Gradus or Prosperity*

—Only a few days later than Eclipse, and remarkable for its size and full pods. 3 feet high and produces uniformly large pods 4 inches or more in length. Remains tender and sweet for a long time. Recommended for earliness, size and quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 333. Nott's Excelsior*

—A particularly good extra early dwarf wrinkled pea coming in only a few days after the extra early smooth kinds. Pods average 3 inches long, and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. One foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

No. 329. American Wonder*

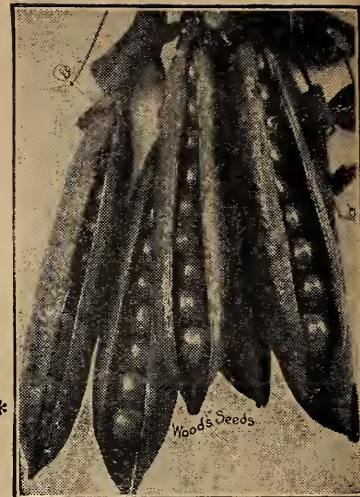
One of the most popular varieties and the equal of any in flavor and quality. Strictly a pea for the private garden; grows 10 to 12 inches high; very early and a prolific bearer. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

No. 326. Petit Pois or French Peas

—The real French Pea as imported. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas, of tender, delicate quality; 3 to 4 feet high. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.



Premium Gem.



American Wonder

Second Early and Late Peas

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.

No. 341. Dwarf Champion*

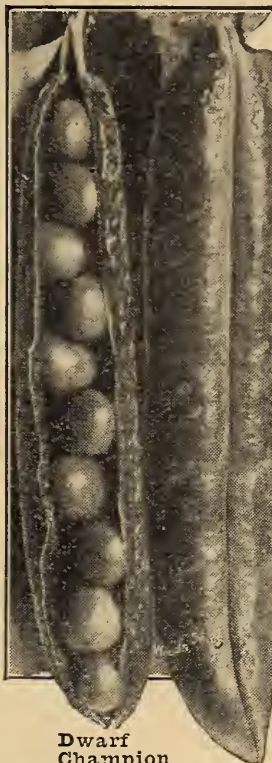
or JUNO.—A great producer of handsome dark-green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. The pods are broad and straight, 3 inches long, and frequently borne in pairs. Fine for private use and the home market. Height 2 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

No. 337. Bliss Everbearing*

—Matures soon after Premium Gem, and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. Height 2 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.



Dwarf Champion



Dwarf Telephone.

earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad straight pods, about 4½ inches long, well filled, frequently containing 9 to 10 big luscious sweet peas. A fine second early pea that we heartily recommend to the home gardener. 1½ feet high; the stout vines require no support. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 342. Large White Marrowfat

—A big yielder for midsummer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas each, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$10.50.

Wood's Wonder-Grow Plant Food

A complete plant food for the vegetable and flower garden, pot plants, window boxes, shrubbery and lawns. It contains the three plant foods, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, in the correct proportions to start a quick and luxuriant growth and to carry the plants through to maturity. It is highly concentrated, is thoroughly soluble and the plant food is readily assimilated. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 35c; 2-lb. can 55c.

Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 25c; 2-lb. can 40c; 5-lb. bag 60c; 10-lb. bag \$1.00; 25-lb. bag \$2.00.

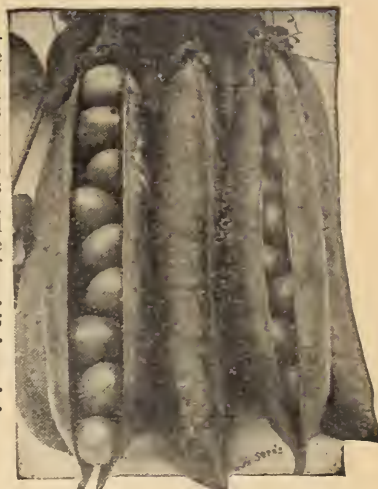


Large White Marrowfat

No. 340. Champion of England*

—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight; medium dark green color. Of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer, and the pods are well filled with large sweet peas of the finest flavor. Recommended for the home garden. Height, 4 to 5 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

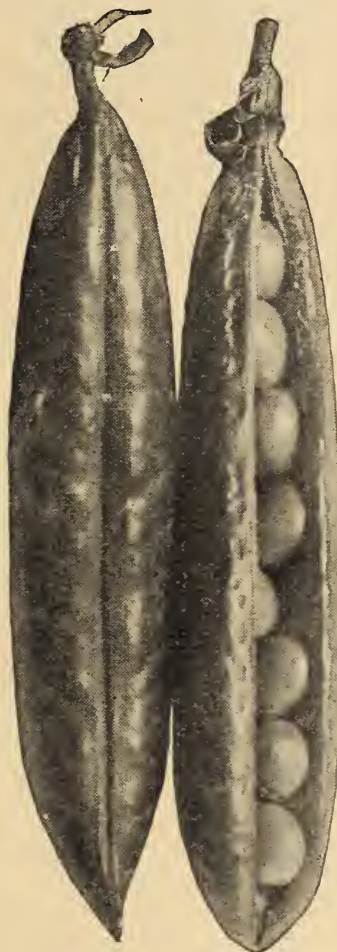


Champion of England

No. 339. Telephone*

—One of the most productive of the large-podded wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; the pods are large, generally 5 to 5½ inches long, broad, straight and pointed, and well filled with large peas of delicious flavor; they usually contain 6 or 7 peas. Rather late in maturing, but is one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

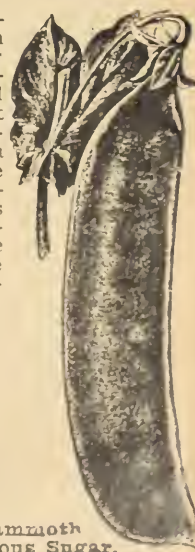


Telephone Peas.

Edible Podded Pea

No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar*

(Salad Peas)—Without an equal for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. It is really a double purpose pea for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and are the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods, when about half grown, should



be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.10.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Mammoth Luscious Sugar.

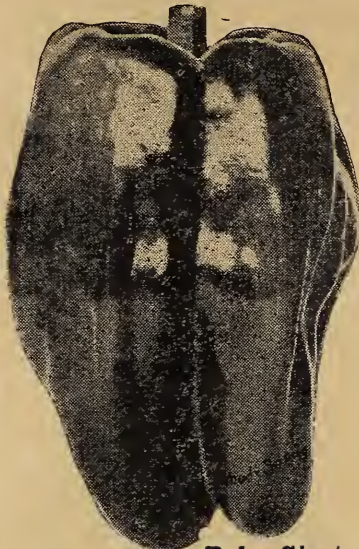
| | Ranks 1st | Ranks 2nd | Ranks 3rd | Ranks 4th |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Earliness ... | 319, 320, 321, 322, 328 | 329, 330, 331, 332, 333 | 337, 338, 341, 345 | 339, 340, 342 |
| Yield | 330, 338, 340, 341, 342 | 322, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345 | 319, 320, 321, 328, 331, 332 | |
| Length bearing season | 330, 337, 338, 339, 340, 342 | 322, 329, 333, 341, 345 | 319, 320, 321, 328, 331, 332 | |

Pepper

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

No. 353. Ruby Giant

—A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, and may be used for stuffing or sliced and served with tomatoes. One of the most attractive peppers in our list. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.00 per lb.



Ruby Giant.

No. 355. Pimento

—Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelets, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant bearer and continues in bearing till frost. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.



Ruby King.

No. 354. Ruby King

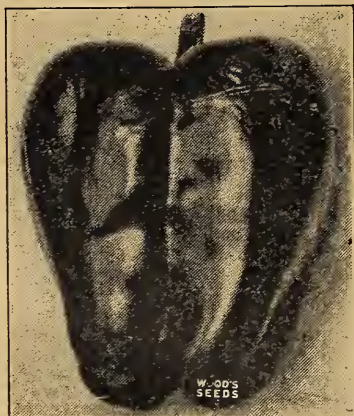
—A wonderfully productive pepper, bearing fruits 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. The flesh is so mild and sweet that it is used sliced in mixed salads. Its large size and thick flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing with meats, rice, etc. The green fruits make excellent pickles; color bright ruby red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.

No. 357. Spanish Mammoth

or Sweet Mountain.—In many respects similar to Bull Nose, but larger, milder and sweeter. The fruits often grow 5 to 6 inches long and 2 to 3 inches across with thick sweet flesh that adapts it splendidly for stuffing and mangoes. The plants grow about 2 feet high and are very productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.

No. 350. Royal King

—A grand pepper that was evolved from the Ruby King, making stronger, stockier and more erect plants that bear an astonishing number of fruits, not only extra-large, but as near perfect as a pepper can be, uniformly smooth and free from the irregularities found in many large peppers. The flesh is unusually thick and so sweet it may be eaten raw. It is an ideal pepper for stuffing with meat, rice, etc., and for salads. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.



Royal King.

No. 358. Long Red

Cayenne

—Very hot; used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. The most universally grown hot pepper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.

No. 359. Tabasco

—The hottest pepper; bears immense quantities of pods about an inch long. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts. postpaid.

No. 356. Early Neapolitan

—Earlier than any large, sweet pepper, and a wonderful bearer; single plants often yield 30 to 40 peppers, and continue loaded with fruits right up to frost. Bright red, thick-meated, very sweet and mild; 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches round; keeps a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.

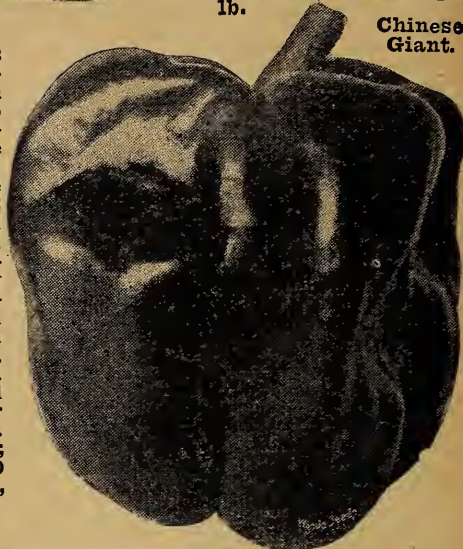
Early Neapolitan



No. 351. Chinese

Giant

—An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together; frequently half a dozen fruits will appear in a bunch. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. They may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangoes. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$5.00 per lb.



Chinese Giant.



Large Bell or Bull Nose

No. 352. Large Bell or Bull

Nose —A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing, and mangoes. The plants grow about two feet high, are strong and very productive. The young peppers are deep green, bright crimson when ripe. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100.

PARSNIP

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. One ounce sows 20 feet of drill; 5 lbs. sows an acre.

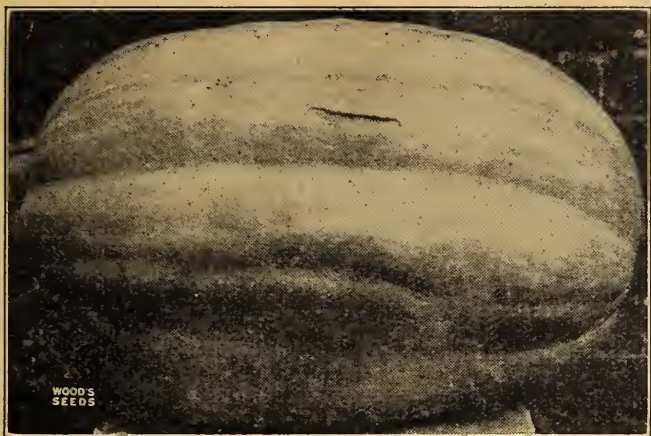


No. 317. Sugar or Hollow Crown

—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. Postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE.—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.



Virginia Mammoth

No. 365. Virginia Mammoth—We have never grown a pumpkin that combines so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable—we have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for Southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as any one could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. It is adapted to our climate and our seed is Southern grown, both of which are necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.



Sugar or Pie Pumpkin

No. 366. Sugar or Pie

—Not a large pumpkin, but one of the sweetest and best for pies. It is fine grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow in color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.

No. 368. Tennessee Sweet Potato

—For pumpkin pies we recommend the Tennessee Sweet Potato. Thick fleshed, fine grained, sweet and delicious. A big yield-er and of good size. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.

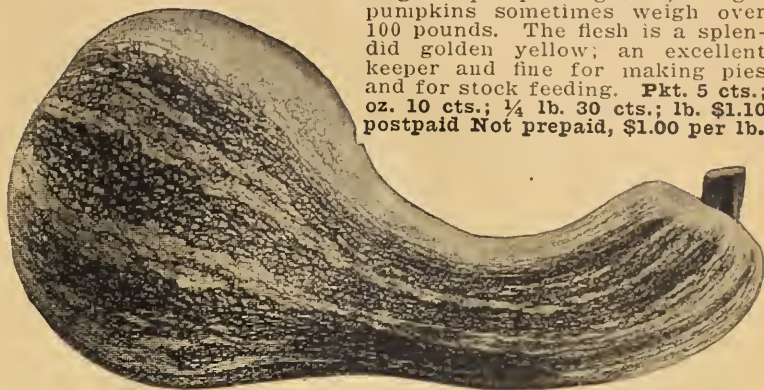


Large Cheese

No. 370. Large Cheese

—A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. The pumpkins often attain to two feet in diameter; they are mottled green and yellow when young, becoming creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is yellow, extra thick, tender, sweet and of the finest quality. For pies, for canning and for feeding to stock it is first class. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 369. King of the Mammoths or POT IRON.—An immense variety which has taken numerous prizes for the largest pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 100 pounds. The flesh is a splendid golden yellow; an excellent keeper and fine for making pies and for stock feeding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.



No. 367. Cashaw or Crookneck —A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender and of the best flavor. Ours is the green striped type preferred by Southern growers and is as fine as can be had anywhere or at any price. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.



Rhubarb.

No. 371. Corn Field Pumpkin

—For stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. Makes good pies. Oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots 40 cts. per lb.

RHUBARB Or PIE PLANT

Culture.—Rhubarb will not stand extreme heat, so should be grown in a moist or shaded situation. Sow in March or April, and when a few inches high, thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall, or following spring, transplant 4 to 5 feet apart in 6-foot rows. Fall-set roots should be protected with well-rotted manure. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure.

No. 397. LINNAEUS.—Makes large, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

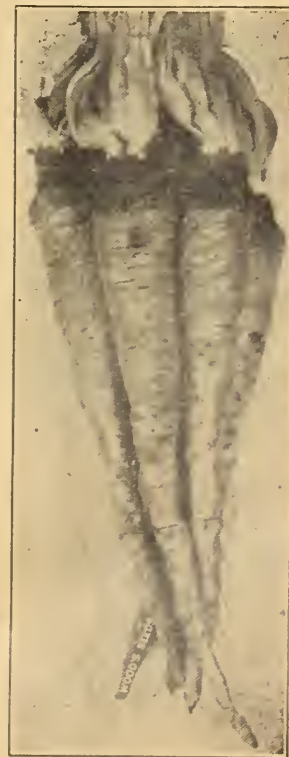
Rhubarb Roots 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Culture.—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, if the season is favorable, or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds, one acre.

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich

Island —The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. We have taken great care in the selection of our seed stock so as to produce not only good size, but the smoothest roots possible. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

RADISH

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hot-beds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 15 to 20 pounds one acre.



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip Radish.

No. 375. Early Red or Scarlet

Turnip —No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick growing, round, red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip —A fine forcing radish. Very early; makes beautiful deep scarlet roots, with white tip; crisp, tender and mild. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 380. Early White

Turnip —Similar to Early Red or Scarlet Turnip, except the skin and flesh are pure white. Particularly good for growing in the summer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.



Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish.

No. 378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe

—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top; bright red color, and very attractive, both in color and shape. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.

OLIVE SHAPED OR ROCKET RADISHES



Extra Early Scarlet Globe.

very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong, of a deep scarlet color; quick growing, crisp and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 382. Mixed Round

Radishes —All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.



Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.

No. 381. French

Breakfast —A rapid grower.

Beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip. Crisp, sweet and tender. Fine for forcing in frames and for the open ground. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 379. Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped

—A fine early radish, for the family garden. Oblong,

LONG RADISHES



Long White Icicle.

Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 390. Mixed Long

Radishes —All varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

WINTER RADISHES

Sow during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors, or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.



White Strasburg Radish.

No. 387. Long White Icicle or LADY FINGER.

The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. Splendidly adapted for forcing and for outdoor growing. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 385. Chartier Long Scarlet

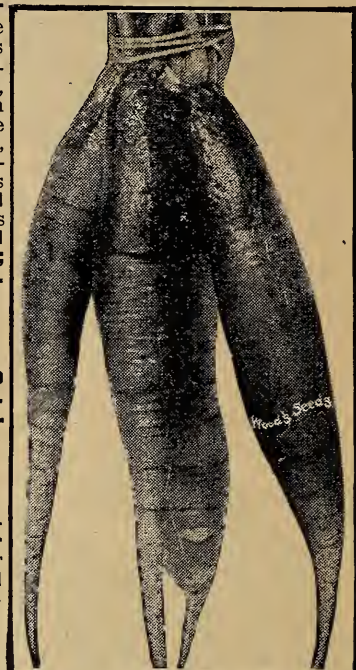
—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 388. Brightest Long Scarlet

—A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about 25 days when planted outdoors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

No. 389. White Strasburg —An excellent summer

radish, with stands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender.



Brightest Long Scarlet.

No. 392. Chinese or Celestial

—A quick-growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild, crisp and never woody. Flesh and skin white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.

No. 393. Rose China Winter

A handsome radish growing about 5 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh pure white, firm and solid. The roots are smooth and are splendid keepers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.

No. 394. Long Black Spanish

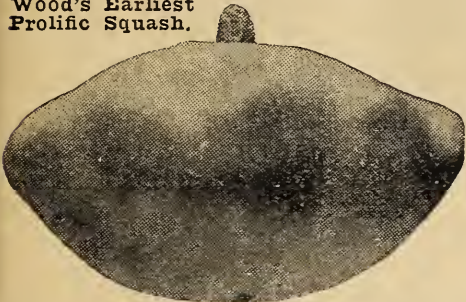
—One of the latest and hardest of radishes. Oblong in shape; of large size. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.; postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

SQUASH or CYMLING

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster, air-slacked lime or Paris green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use kerosene emulsion. Plant summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, 1 ounce to 10 hills, 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific

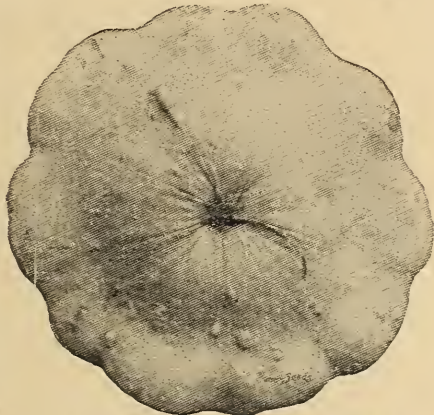
Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash.



Early White Bush, about two feet high, a great producer. The quality of the flesh is fine. It is the most economical of the summer squashes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

No. 409. Mammoth

White Bush—Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.



Mammoth White Bush Squash



Early White Bush Squash.

No. 410. Mammoth Yellow Bush

low Bush—Sometimes called Golden Custard. Except in the color of its fruits this is very similar to Mammoth White Bush, but larger. It has rich deep orange skin; the flesh is rich creamy yellow and of very fine quality. It is of true bush form and a very abundant yielder. Although the white variety is more generally grown many of our customers prefer the yellow because of its more attractive color when cooked. In quality it is in every way equal to the white, with the advantage of being larger. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.



Mammoth Yellow Bush Squash.

—Besides being ten days earlier than Early White Bush, it has the advantage of containing nearly double as much flesh, is easier to prepare and with less waste. These advantages and the good yield will appeal to the home gardener, but its extreme earliness and good yield will appeal to the market grower as well as to the home gardener who takes a pride in having the earliest garden. The vine is like that of the

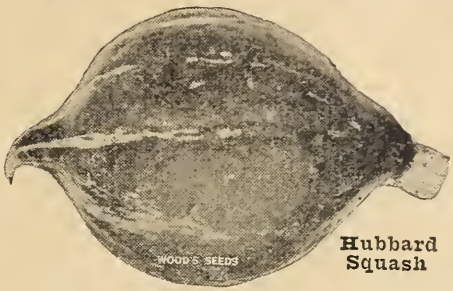
vigorous in growth and

No. 412. Giant Summer Crookneck

—The largest and earliest of the crookneck squashes, often 1½ to 2 ft. long. Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash.



Hubbard Squash

No. 413. Hubbard

One of the most widely grown winter squashes. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.

No. 414. Delicious

—We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. Somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but superior in flavor, and a reliable cropper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

SPINACH

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep 1½ to 2 ft. between the rows. For winter and spring use sow from September to December 15. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 12 to 15 lbs. one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should be planted after frost is over, and will give an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens throughout the summer and right up to cold weather.



No. 404. New Zealand—Thrives during the hottest summer weather in any soil, rich or poor, a single plant covering a space about 4 feet square. The tender tips may be cut every few days; after cutting the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.

No. 401. Round Thick-Leaved—Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale—Very early, hardy, and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

No. 403. Long Season—Similar to the Norfolk Savoy, but has a larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent dark green leaves. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Tomatoes

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in hot-beds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made 4 leaves transplant to boxes or pots to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that, when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches, the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits, and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

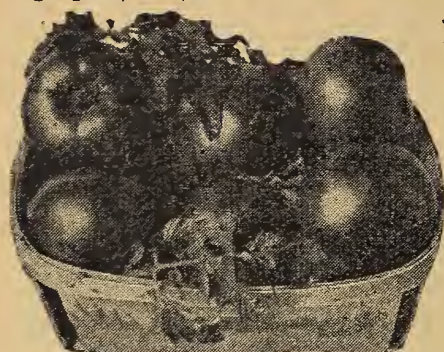
No. 426.

Perfection

(Bright Red).—A handsome early, perfectly smooth tomato of excellent quality. The skin is tough, the fruits solid; fine for market and home use, also a good canner. It ripens ten days earlier than Stone and holds its good size till the end of the season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.50.



Perfection.



Early Acme

No. 434. Early Acme

(Purple).—Through all the years that Acme has been grown, none of the newer varieties have supplanted it in popular favor, and it is still one of the best sellers. Early and bears till cut off by frost. The tomatoes are round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks; borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.

Wilt Resistant Tomatoes

The United States Department of Agriculture has this to say about tomatoes: "Tomato wilt causes an estimated annual loss of more than 115,000 tons of tomatoes in the Middle Atlantic, Gulf and lower Mississippi Valley States, but this does not cover the whole area infested by wilt, nor does it include the loss in the crops grown for trucking and home gardening.

From every part of the country have come reports of the loss of tomato crops because of wilt. So serious was the situation that the United States Department of Agriculture started the breeding of a number of wilt resistant varieties. From the several varieties sent to us we selected three that we regarded as the best. If you have been disappointed in growing tomatoes because of wilt you will be interested in these wilt resistant varieties, the Marvel for medium early use, the Norduke for midseason and the Norton to come later. Our seeds were grown from stock sent us by the United States Department of Agriculture.

No. 420. Marvel—A prolific bearer of medium sized red fruits; suitable for the home garden, canning and for market; medium early. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50 postpaid.

No. 421. Norton—Resembles the Stone in appearance and bearing season; smooth, solid and finely flavored. Ripens in midsummer and bears till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

No. 429. Norduke—The Norduke represents the best effort of the United States Department of Agriculture in wilt-resistant tomatoes. Not as early as Marvel nor as late as Norton, and makes large, smooth red fruits that are borne in great abundance. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00 postpaid.

No. 424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet).

—Prof. Watts, in the Market Growers Journal, says: "Bonnie Best grows in favor as one has more experience with it." As early as Earliana—certainly not more than a day or two later—a vigorous grower, and enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun. The color is an intense velvety glowing scarlet; ripens evenly up to the stem. It is round, slightly flattened at stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity of size and smoothness; no rough fruits. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.



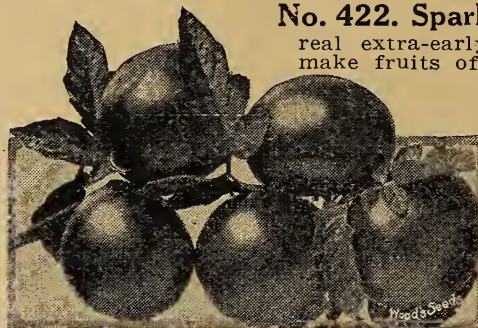
Bonnie Best.

No. 430. John Baer (Scarlet).

—Not quite as early as Spark's Earliana, though there are only a few days difference, but produces a heavier crop, and the fruits are more uniformly large and more attractive. This tomato is much in demand, but our preference among extra early red tomatoes is Bonnie Best, which ranks among the first early kinds, yet makes the smooth tomato that every one likes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.

No. 422. Spark's Earliana (Bright Red).

—A real extra-early tomato, one that will make fruits of good size, solid and of good quality. Unfortunately, many seeds sold as Earliana produce rough and irregular fruits. Every year our planting stock is saved from plants that bear only perfect, smooth, extra-early tomatoes, and having followed this practice for a number of years, we believe our strain is as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any



Spark's Earliana.

that can be had. Other tomatoes may be as early as Earliana, but none are earlier. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.

No. 431. Success (Scarlet).—A variety of very decided merit, producing beautiful fruits of finest quality, handsome appearance, and large size. Vines strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage; fruits smooth, free from cracks; unusually meaty; ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized tomatoes of handsome color and great solidity. It is very well adapted both for private use and market. As a standard main crop tomato we do not hesitate to recommend it highly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.15 per lb.

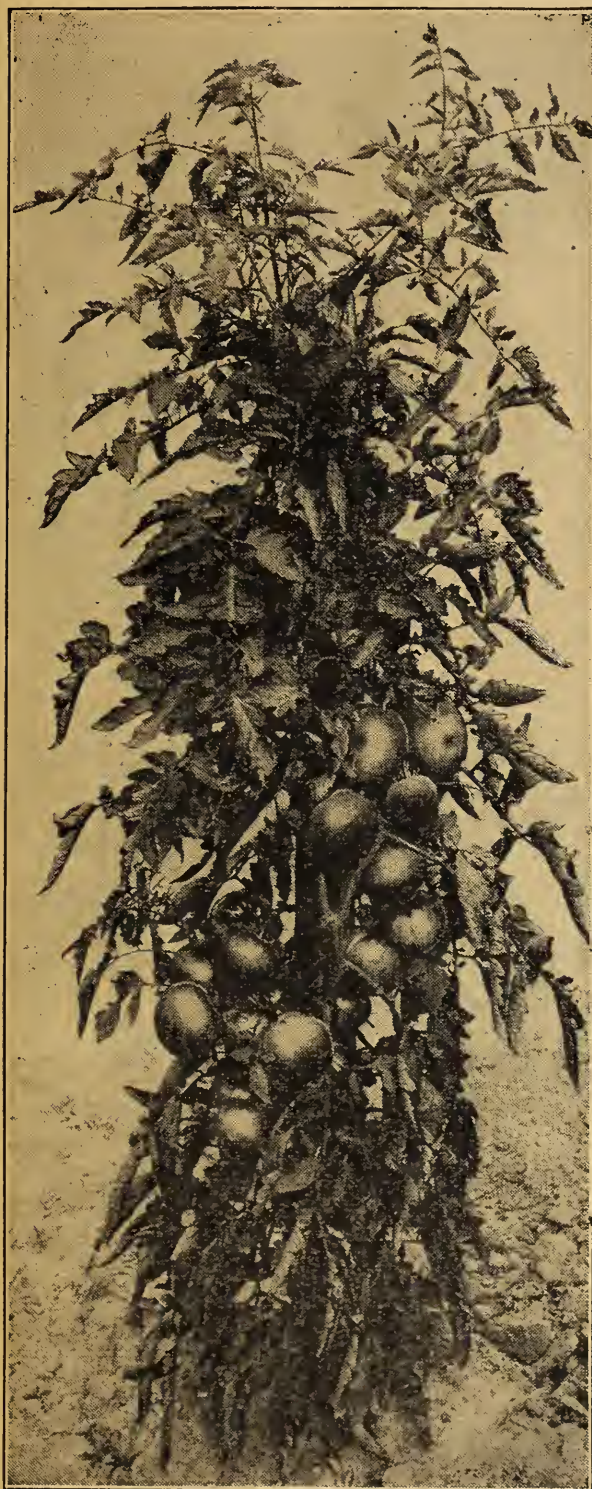
No. 425. June Pink

—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. To those who want a first early and first-class pink tomato we recommend June Pink. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.15 per lb.



Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

THE GREATEST TOMATO
IN THE WORLD



WOOD'S FAMOUS BRIMMER TOMATO.

Beyond question, the Brimmer is the most satisfactory tomato I ever grew or ever saw grow. The fruits are things of beauty and a joy as long as they last.

W. E. MERCER, Coahoma Co., Miss.

I always have good returns from your seeds, especially Brimmer Tomato, which is unsurpassed.

A. B. HENRY, Jamaica, West Indies.

The Brimmer Tomato I got from you was simply grand; the finest I have ever grown.

CHAS. P. FLEMING, Chester Co., Penna.

Your Brimmer Tomato is the most wonderful tomato I ever saw. It certainly is in a class to itself.

MRS. J. B. HARDIN, Lavonia Co., Ga.

No. 437. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

We found this grand tomato at the Jamestown Exposition, where it was awarded the **Grand Prize for size and quality**. We were immediately struck with its splendid appearance and secured a supply of the seeds to test in our trial grounds. Our tests proved conclusively that its merits had not been exaggerated in any particular. We had never grown a tomato that could compare with it in size, weight, solidity, meatiness and splendid flavor.

CULTURE.—To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong 5-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

Size and Weight Some idea of the size and weight to which this splendid tomato grows may be had from reading the few letters below. These letters are samples of hundreds we have received telling of single fruits grown weighing from 12 ounces to 3 pounds and from 15 to 18 inches in circumference.

Solid and Meaty We had supposed that in our specially selected strain of Ponderosa the limit in solidity and meatiness had been reached. The Brimmer is practically all meat, has fewer seeds than any tomato we have ever grown, and it is one of the very few tomatoes that is **absolutely without a core**. The flavor is mild, delicate and free from the acidity found in many other tomatoes.

Productiveness The Brimmer is not the earliest tomato, although not more than 5 to 7 days later than the extra earlies, but the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for any want of earliness. The vines are vigorous, luxuriant and healthy and bear a tremendous load of fruit right up to frost, the fruits holding their size till the end of the season.

Quality This is the point we wish to emphasize particularly, the Brimmer's strongest points being its delicious quality and flavor. The well shaped, perfectly formed, solid, bright red fruits make a most tempting dish when sliced, but they must be eaten to be fully appreciated. Many who have never been able to enjoy tomatoes because of their acidity can eat the Brimmer with impunity.

For Canning There is only one single objection that can be raised—they are too large for the cans generally used. However, there are always enough smaller fruits to supply what is to be canned for home use.

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

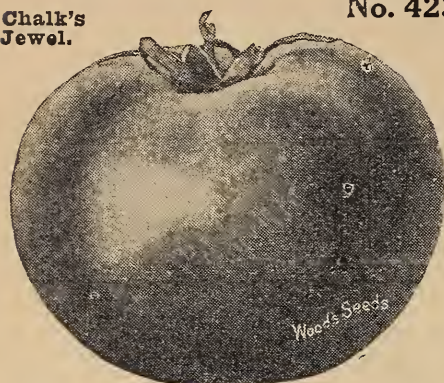
BRIMMER PLANTS —Ready April, May, June and July. Hot-bed plants, 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100. Transplanted plants, 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$1.90 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100.



No. 436. Wood's Improved Ponderosa

(Deep Purple.)

In selecting our improved strain of Ponderosa we have aimed to eliminate its tendency toward roughness and yet retain the many fine qualities that made this variety famous. We have improved it wonderfully, and the stock we offer is much smoother and better than is generally sold. With the exception of our famous Brimmer, it is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, free from blight, and prodigious and continuous bearers. They seem independent of droughts—during an unprecedented dry spell a few years ago, without once watering the plants, we had tomatoes weighing a pound and over, almost all solid meat, of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50 postpaid.

Chalk's Jewel.**No. 423. Chalk's Jewel (Bright Scarlet)**

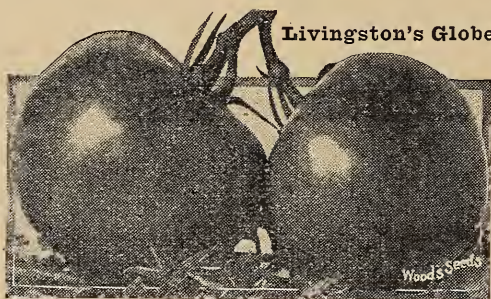
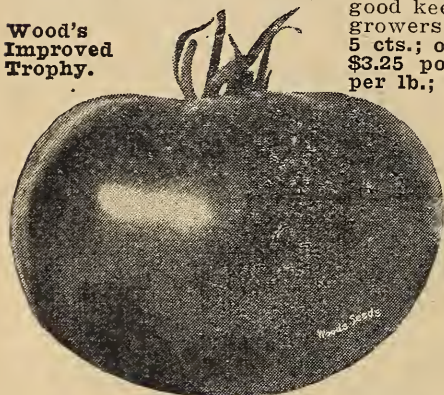
—Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is bright red or scarlet; in quality and handsome appearance like the Matchless; but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.

No. 433. Livingston's Globe (Furplish Pink).—Extra good, all-round tomato of a distinct

globe shape, permitting a greater

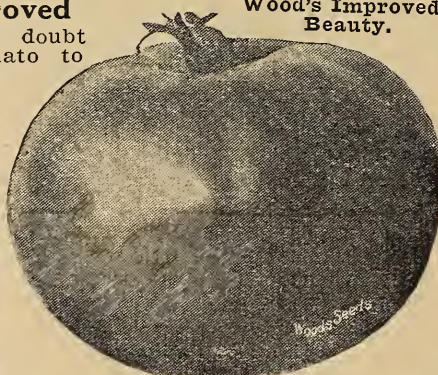
number of slices from a single fruit than from other sorts. The Louisiana Experiment station has made quite thorough tests of the commercial varieties of tomatoes to determine their wilt resistance. Globe proved more wilt-resistant than any except those especially bred to resist the disease. In Florida and sections where blight is prevalent, it has proved very blight resistant. Always smooth, firm-fleshed and has but few seeds, especially the early fruits. Very productive—the plants usually have many short joints at which large clusters of 3 to 7 fruits are almost invariably formed, so that it can be truthfully said that the vines are literally loaded with fruit. A remarkably good keeper, a special advantage to growers for distant markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$3.00 per lb.**

**Livingston's Globe****Wood's Improved Trophy.**

cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid.

No. 428. Wood's Improved Beauty (Purple).—If in doubt

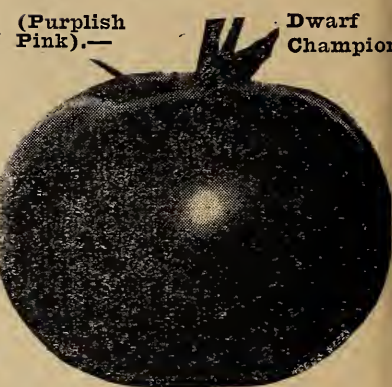
about what tomato to grow, you will make no mistake in planting our improved strain of Beauty. It comes early and always pleases. Always smooth and large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. It ripens early; flesh very firm, and seldom cracks after a rain. It would be hard to find a more uniformly satisfactory medium early tomato. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, 2.50 per lb.**

**Wood's Improved Beauty.****Matchless.****No. 435. Matchless (Bright Red).—**

One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Always large, even at the end of the season. Fine both for the private and market garden and canning. The Matchless is what we would call a thoroughly dependable tomato. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.**

No. 432. Dwarf Champion (Furplish Pink).—

Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens as they may be grown as close as three feet apart. Vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruits well off the ground. Smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bears in clusters of 3 to 5 good-sized fruits and continues in bearing until frost. We recommend it particularly for the small home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.40 per lb.**

**Dwarf Champion****No. 438. Stone**

(Bright Scarlet).—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.10 per lb.**

**Stone.**

No. 439. Golden Queen or YELLOW TROPHY.—The handsomest of all the yellow tomatoes and highly esteemed for its delicate flavor, meatiness and remarkable solidity. The fruits are large and smooth and the vines bear profusely. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.25 per lb.**

No. 440. Yellow Plum —A fine preserving tomato; makes small, uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$4.50 per lb.**

Tomato Plants Ready after April 15th. Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and Ponderosa. As it is not possible always to have all varieties at the right size, we reserve the right to send another variety. We will, of course, send a variety as near as possible to the kind ordered.

Hot-bed plants, 20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 45 cts.; 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 35 cts.; 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Transplanted plants, 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Brimmer Tomato Plants.—See page 35 for prices.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

An odorless, highly concentrated plant food in tablet form. Look on page 86 for complete description.

Turnip and Rutabaga

CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing equal to the Milans, the Red Top Globes, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out to prevent overcrowding.

To Keep for Winter: Store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Pile the turnips on a well-drained situation, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost.

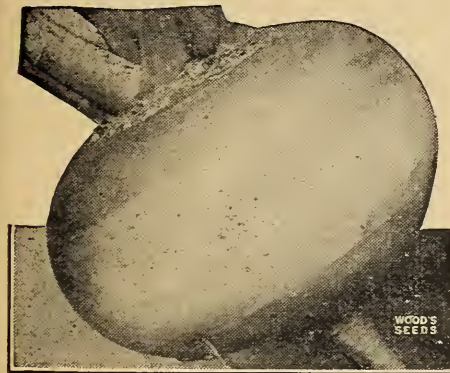
One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sows one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 lbs. to acre.

Milan Turnips—The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest variety grown, at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table.

No. 445. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Pure white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.

No. 446. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—White with purple top. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.

No. 450. Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe



Wood's Improved Red Top Globe.

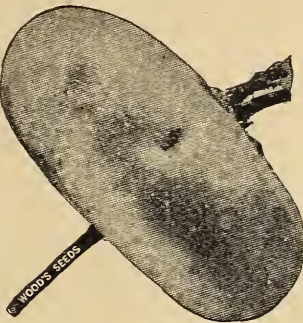
No. 447. EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP (Flat Strapleaved).—Flat; white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. A good turnip to plant in the spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 448. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Makes an excellent pure white turnip of fine quality sown in the early spring or in the late summer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.

No. 453. LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.

No. 454. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.

A PLANET JR. is not expensive, but it is a wonderful help in making gardening easy. A complete assortment is offered on page 88.



—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.

No. 449. MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.



Large White Norfolk

No. 451. LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.

No. 452. WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.

No. 457. LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

Amber or Yellow Globe.



No. 456. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 458. GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 461. Mixed Turnip Seeds—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties on this page. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.

SALAD VARIETIES

No. 459. SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE.—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 460. SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

RUTA BAGA or SWEDE

CULTURE.—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

No. 465. Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow

—An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality.

Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.

Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow.



No. 466. PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 455. WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 467. LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm, sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S WONDER-GROW PLANT FOOD

Use it in the vegetable and flower garden, on the lawn, for pot plants and window boxes. Highly concentrated, gives the plants a quick start and luxuriant growth. Look on page 1 for full description.

HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives know the delicious and appetizing flavors to be had by the addition to many dishes of one or more of the old-fashioned herbs. They are easily grown and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

Culture.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

No. 475. ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinally for colic and nausea. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

No. 476. BALM.—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

No. 477. SWEET BASIL.—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

No. 478. BENE.—The leaves put into a tumbler of water makes a drink beneficial in case of diarrhoea. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

No. 479. BORAGE.—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb, also for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 480. CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

No. 481. CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants and for seasoning. Can be sown either in fall or spring, in drills 10 inches apart. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

No. 482. CORIANDER.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

No. 483. DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

No. 484. SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes, salads and confectionery. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

No. 485. HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

No. 486. LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

No. 487. SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial; the tender tops are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

No. 488. ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 70 cts.

No. 489. RUE.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for rump in fowls. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

No. 490. SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

No. 491. SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

No. 492. TANSY.—For making bitters. Pkt. 10 cts.

No. 493. THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Sow early in the spring. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

No. 494. WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried in July and August, when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises; a fine poultry tonic; plant some in the chicken yard. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped late in the week unless specially ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety of plant ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. **Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.**

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.—Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. Ready February, March and April. 50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for Fall Setting.—Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Ready in October and November. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late Flat Dutch and Late Drumhead. Ready June, July, August and September. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS.—See page 35 for prices.

HOT-BED TOMATO PLANTS.—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and Ponderosa. Ready April, May, June and July. 20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 45 cts.; 75 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 35 cts.; 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS.—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready February, March, April, September, October and November. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS.—Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May, June and July. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS (2 years old).—Palmetto. By mail postpaid, 50 for 90 cts.; \$1.50 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$4.50; \$8.50 per 1,000. Conover's Colossal. By mail postpaid, 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100; 500 for \$4.35; \$8.25 per 1,000.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Ready November 1st, till May. 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—Ready November 1st till May. 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

SAGE ROOTS.—20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

THYME ROOTS.—20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

BIRD SEEDS Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding only well re-cleaned seeds. We use only the highest grade seeds in our "Songster's Food," such as will keep your birds in perfect condition.

WOOD'S SONGSTERS FOOD.—The highest grade of mixed bird seeds in the proper proportions. Cuttlefish bone supplied with each order. By mail, postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

CANARY SEED.—By mail, postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.

HEMP SEED.—By mail, postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30. Not prepaid, lb. 13 cts.; 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 95 cts.

BIRD RAPE.—By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

BIRD MILLET.—By mail, postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 11 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 75 cts.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING.—By mail, postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$4.75; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

CUTTLE FISH BONE.—50 cts. per lb. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW
50 SQUARE YARDS



CULTURE.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3½ foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. Methods of curing differ according to the variety and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, etc.

FOR CIGARETTES.—The following are preferred: Narrow Leaf Oronoko, Improved Gold Leaf, Adcock, Warne, Improved White Stem Oronoko, Improved Long Leaf Gooch, Improved Yellow Oronoko, Granville County Yellow, Improved Hester, Hyco, and Bradley Broad Leaf.

WORMING TOBACCO.—Worming tobacco can be made easy by using either a Dry Powder Duster or a Feeny Dust Gun—for large fields use the former. Both are described on page 87.

Select Varieties

Each Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

No. 502. Improved Gold Leaf—A splendid combination of size, weight and quality. The leaf is long, broad, very similar to Warne, but of finer texture and less inclined to have green shoulders. It has been thoroughly tried out by both growers and manufacturers and has stood every test and proved one of the best of the bright tobaccos.

No. 503. Warne—Has no superior for bright wrappers. The leaf is large, of good breadth, tough and silky. Among the most generally grown tobaccos, and one of the most popular and satisfactory.

No. 500. Narrow Leaf Oronoko or Caroline Sun-Cured. Especially adapted for sun-cured wrappers and plug fillers, for which purposes it cures a light even brown color. When flue-cured it makes a fine bright plug wrapper and cigarette filler. Grown on strong land and topped low, it makes a fine heavy export leaf. The leaf is long and of medium width. Adapted to a wide range of soils from light sandy to heavy clay.

No. 501. Adcock—One of the best tobaccos for poor land. The leaf, though not long, is broad for its length; they are set well apart on the stalk, exposing a greater surface to the sun, resulting in a more uniform ripening and more even crop. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils; makes fine cigarette cutters and smickers; cures bright.

No. 504. Improved Yellow Oronoko—For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length. Does best on light gray soils overlying yellow clay.

No. 505. Improved White Stem Oronoko—Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils.

No. 506. Improved Hester—For wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. Fairly long, of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

No. 507. Improved Long-Leaf Gooch—For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds on light or sandy soils.

No. 508. Kentucky Yellow—A fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavy crops.

Standard Varieties

Each Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

No. 510. One Sucker.—A dark manufacturing sort of good breadth, long leaf, and rich quality. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.

No. 511. Big Oronoko.—A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Cures well and has unusual weight and body. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

No. 512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko.—Makes the finest fillers and the best natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf; tough and waxy. Best adapted to rich red and gray soils. Fine for sun-curing.

No. 513. Blue Pryor.—A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco; best adapted for rich alluvial soils.

No. 514. Yellow Pryor.—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make a mahogany of the finest quality and almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil.

No. 515. Medley Pryor.—A very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soils and purposes as Blue Pryor.

No. 516. Broad Leaf Gooch.—A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soils.

Cigar Varieties

No. 517. Choice Havana.—An Americanized Havana, used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long, fine quality leaf; very early; making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

No. 518. Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| No. 519. Hyco. | No. 520. Flanagan. | No. 524. Willow Leaf. |
| No. 525. Famous. | No. 528. Tilley. | No. 526. Deer Tongue. |
| No. 527. Tuckahoe. | No. 523. Lizzard Tail. | No. 529. Hickory Pryor. |
| No. 521. Virginia Sun-Cured. | No. 522. Bradley Broad Leaf. | |

Above varieties—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85cts.; lb. \$3.00.

No. 532. Granville County Yellow. **No. 534. Yellow Mammoth.**
Above varieties—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Wood's High Grade Flower Seeds

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the young plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow hardy annuals in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than spring sowings.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the next season.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Cyclamen, Primulas, and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

HARD SHELLED SEEDS like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

it in both lists. Note carefully the heights of the

To aid those not familiar with the uses to which flowers may be put, we have classified them below. Where a variety is suitable for two uses, we have entered it in both lists. Note carefully the heights of the plants so that a proper selection may be made.

PLANT IN BOXES AND TRANSPLANT.

Ageratum, Aster, Calendula, Canterbury Bells, Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Godetia, Lobelia, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Petunia, Pyrethrum, Ricinus, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Sensitive Plant, Stocks, Sweet William and Verbena. These may also be planted where they are to grow.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—1 to 2

feet high. Ageratum, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Balsam, Begonia, Veronica, Calceolaria, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Centaurea, Dwarf Cockscomb, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Escholtzia, Feverfew, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Dwarf Larkspur, Linum, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Nigella, Petunia, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Poppy, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Sweet William, Verbena, Virginian Stocks, Vinca, Wallflower, and Zinnia.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—6 to 12

inches high. Acroclonium, Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Dwarf Cockscomb, Daisy, Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not, Lobelia, Mignonette, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Bedding Petunia, Dwarf Phlox, Iceland Poppy, Pyrethrum, Portulaca, Cupid Sweet Peas, Verbena, Virginian Stocks and Tom Thumb Zinnias.

FOR EDGING AND LOW BORDERS.—

Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca, Pyrethrum and Virginian Stocks.

FOR TALL BEDS, GROUPS AND BACK-

—Abutilon, Amaranthus, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canna, Canterbury Bells, Tall and Plumed Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Digitalis, Hollyhock, Kochia or Burning Bush, Perennial Larkspur, African Marigold, Nicotiana, Oriental Poppy, Evening Primrose, Ricinus, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Sunflower and Zinnia.

FOR CUT FLOWERS.—Antirrhinum or

Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aquilegia or Columbine, Aster, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Flowering Centaureas, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Bush Escholtzia, Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Heliotrope, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Rudbeckia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Miniature Sunflower, Sweet Sultan, Sweet William, Sweet Peas and Zinnia.

FOR POTS, PORCH BOXES AND BASKETS.—

Ageratum, Alyssum, Abronia, Begonia, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, French Marigold, Dwarf Morning Glory, Tall Nasturtium, Oxalis, Petunia, Smilax, Stocks, Thunbergia, Torenia, Vinca, Virginian Stocks and Wallflower.

FOR MOUNDS AND ROCKERIES.—

Abronia, Alyssum, Candytuft, Catchfly, Coleus, Gilia, Heliotrope, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Mimulus, Dwarf Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Portulaca, Smilax, Thunbergia, Torenia, and Verbena.

Explanations of Abbreviations

H. A.—Hardy Annuals.
H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals
T. A.—Tender Annuals.

H. B.—Hardy Biennials
H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials
T. B.—Tender Biennials

H. P.—Hardy Perennials
H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials
T. P.—Tender Perennials

No. 550. Abronia umbellata.—A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

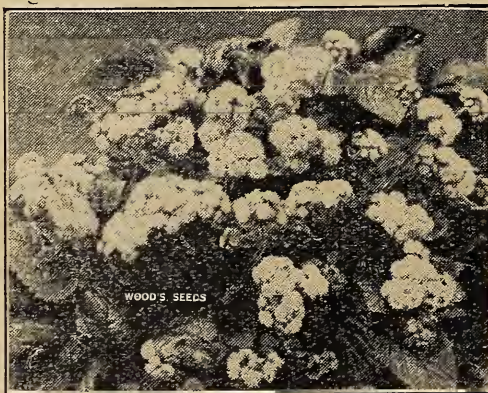
No. 551. Abutilon (Bell Flower, or Flowering Maple). —Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T.P. Height, 2 to 4 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

No. 552. Acroclonium—Everlasting, with rose and white-daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

No. 554. Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.B. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

No. 563. Amaranthus—Highly ornamental. Offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.



Ageratum

No. 555. Ageratum Mexicanum.—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. H.A. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

Alyssum—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

No. 557. Little Dorrit.—A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.

No. 558. Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H. P. Pkt. 10 cts.

No. 559. Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

No. 560. Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; ¾ oz. 30 cts.

No. 565. Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. H. P. Height 50 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

Wood's Superb Asters

For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring, sow indoors in pots or boxes, and transplant to rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A.



SEMPLE'S BRANCHING

—A beautiful strain of late-flowering asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 1½ to 2 feet high. Branches freely.

Simple's Branching Aster.

- No. 573. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.
No. 574. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.
No. 575. Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.
No. 576. Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.
No. 577. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

Victoria Aster.



VICTORIA ASTERS.

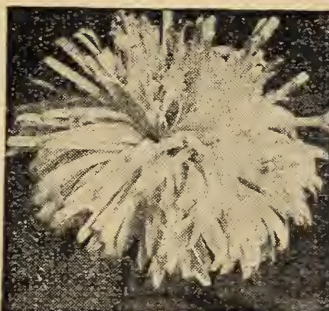
—A magnificent aster, distinguished by an elegant and regular overlapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

- No. 580. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.
No. 581. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.
No. 582. Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.
No. 583. Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.
No. 584. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.



Wood's Superb Asters. No. 607. Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.



Ostrich Plume Aster.

No. 605 OSTRICH PLUME.

Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 45c.

COMET ASTER.

The flowers are of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

No. 588. Crimson — Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

No. 589. Pink Comet Aster. —Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

No. 587. Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

No. 590. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

No. 591. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

No. 594. GIANT COMET.—Each plant bears 20 to 30 magnificent large blooms which are of the finest Japanese chrysanthemum type. One of the best asters in cultivation. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; ⅛ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION

—Large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across.

No. 599. Light Blue. — Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

No. 600. Crimson.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

No. 597. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

No. 598. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

No. 601. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

No. 604. CHINA or QUILLED ASTER.—

General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia Cyanea.



Peony Flowered Aster.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either fall or spring.

No. 569. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 567. Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—

Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 45c.

Separate Colors: No. 566, White; No. 568, Pink; No. 570, Yellow; No. 571, Scarlet. Each, pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 615. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 622. Balsam Apple—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 623. Balsam Pear—Climber; the fruits, kept in alcohol, makes a healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

Balsam

(Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camelia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A.

No. 617. Double Perfection White.—Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 618. Double Mixed Colors. — Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 619. Goliath Balsam

—A real giant among Balsams, often growing 4 feet high and forming symmetrical, well branched, candleabra-like plants that either as single plants or in large flower groups present a striking appearance. It surpasses the older types in the lasting quality of the blooms as well as in the greater proportion of perfectly double flowers. Pkt. 10c.

BABY'S BREATH.—See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.

BELLIS.—See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.

BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.

BURNING BUSH.—See Kochia.

No. 625. Begonia Vernon.—Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. T.P. Pkt. 15c.

No. 627. Brachycome (Swan River Daisy.)—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

No. 628. Bryonopsis—A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c.

No. 630. Cacalia (Tassel Flower.)—Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

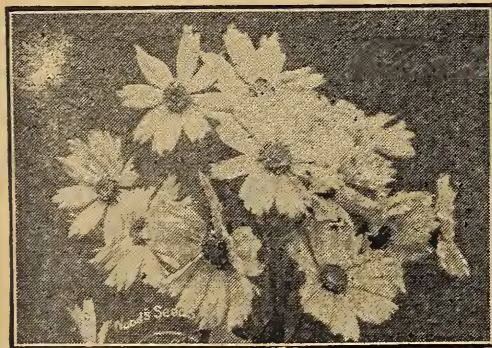


Calendula.

Calendula—Showy, free-flowering annuals of the marigold family. Succeeds well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. Makes a fine cut flower. H.A. Height 1 foot.

No. 632. Mixed Varieties.—A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 20c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.
CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.



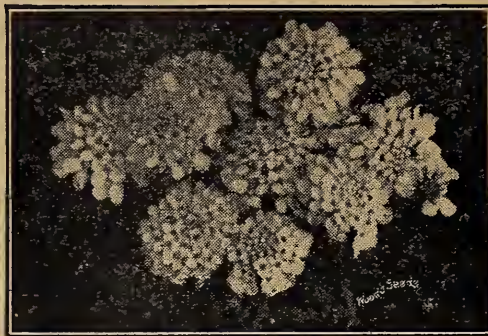
Calliopsis.

Calliopsis—Beautiful annuals; large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 feet.

No. 636. All Colors Mixed.—Very rich and showy. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 634. Lanceolata (Coreopsis.)—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H. P. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 639. Canary Flower—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.



Candytuft

Candytuft—Indispensable for cutting, very effective in beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Fall sowings bloom earlier. Height 1 foot.

No. 642. Empress.—Large pure white flowers resembling hyacinths. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 643. White Perennial.—An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10c.

No. 644. All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.



Canna.

Canna

(Indian Shot.)—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds in January, transplanting outside in May. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.

No. 647. Crozy's Large Flowering.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Canna Roots.—See Bulbs, page 53.

Canterbury Bells

—Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2½ feet.



Canterbury Bells.

No. 649. Single.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 650. Double.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 651. Calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer.)—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 662. Catchfly (Silene).—Compact, round plants 6 inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.

CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb.

STIMUPLANT

Makes a WONDER GARDEN

Stimulant is an odorless, highly concentrated plant food in convenient tablet form. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c.



No. 654. Cardinal Climber—There is no annual climber that for beauty, brilliance and rapidity of growth can compare with Cardinal Climber. Grows 30 feet or more, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered from midsummer till frost with round fiery, cardinal red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of 5 to 7 each. Plant in a warm sunny place; file or cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.



Carnation—General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P.

No. 656. Marguerite.—Blossoms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 657. Chabaud's Perpetual.—Blossoms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 30c.

No. 658. Finest German Double Mixed.—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 659. Carnations Mixed.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 40c.

**Centaurea-Cornflower or Ragged Robin.**

Centaurea—The Dusty Miller or white leaved sorts are fine for bedding, borders and hanging baskets. The flowering varieties are universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed; will last for days.

FLOWERING VARIETIES

No. 664. Margarita.—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant. H.P. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 665. Cyanus (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—Sometimes called Bachelor's Button; all colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES. H.H.P.

No. 667. Gymnocarpa.—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 668. Candidissima.—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.

Chrysanthemum**Chrysanthemum**

—Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 672. Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 20c.

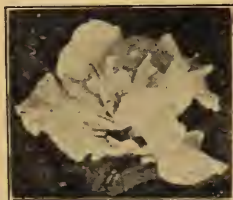
No. 670. Evening Star.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in 10 weeks; fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10c.

No. 671. Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10c.

No. 673. Mixed Varieties.—Annual; all kinds and colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 676. Clarkia

—A hardy free-blooming, handsome hardy annual plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season in sun or shade. H.A. Height 1½ feet. Double and single mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

**Clarkia**

WOOD'S WONDER-GROW PLANT FOOD makes sturdy plants and better flowers. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. can 35c; 2 lb. can 60c.

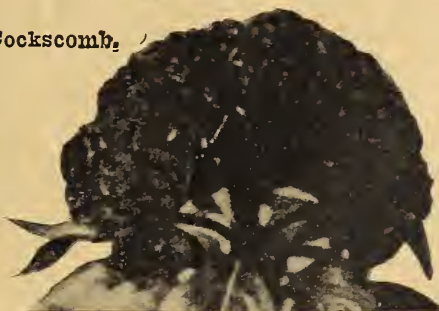
No. 680. Clematis Paniculata

—Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

**Clematis.****No. 681. Clematis Flammula**

—A vigorous climber with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 feet. Pkg. 5c.

No. 682. Cobia Scandens.—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. H.H.P. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Cockscomb.

Cockscomb Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich.

No. 684. Celosia or Plumed Cockscomb.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

COMB VARIETIES.

No. 686. Tall Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 687. Dwarf Mixed Colors.—Fine for beds. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

**Variegated Leaved Cockscomb.****No. 688. Variegated Leaved Cockscomb**

—The wonderfully variegated leaves mark this as entirely distinct from any other variety. On its dark purple-red leaves are beautiful markings of crimson, orange, green, etc., of the most brilliant hues, contrasting in a most peculiar way with the nearly black-red velvety combs. A dwarf compact grower, making an elegant bedding and border plant. One of the most brilliant summer and fall bloomers, especially when grown with pyrethrum and dusty miller. Don't fail to include it in your flower seed order. Pkt. 15c.

Cosmos

A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.



No. 698. Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 699. Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 5 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower; 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 700. Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is dwarf. We offer a fine mixture of colors ranging from pure white to deepest red. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 703. Pure White Cosmos.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 704. Pink Cosmos.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 705. Deep Crimson.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 706. Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

**Crowned and Crested Cosmos.****Crowned and Crested Cosmos**

—The latest development in this popular flower. The plants are similar to other cosmos, but the blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. The colors are a delightful shade of shell pink, pure white and crimson. A large percentage come true from seed both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their novelty and beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

No. 709. Shell Pink Pkt. 15 cts.

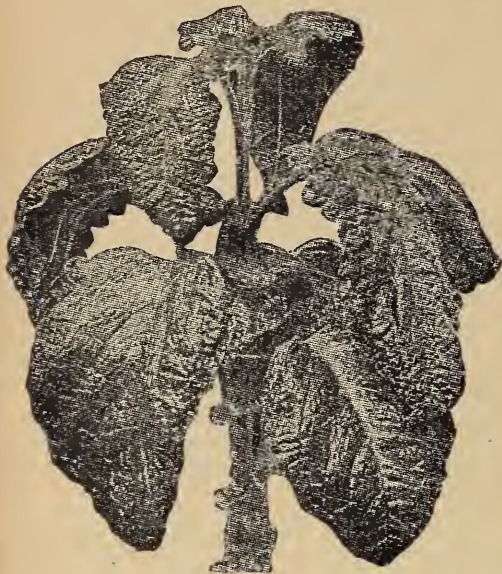
No. 710. Pure White Pkt. 15 cts.

No. 711. Crimson Pkt. 15 cts.

No. 712. Mixed Colors, Pkt. 15 cts; ¼ oz 60 cts.

No. 692. Coleus—One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. **Pkt. 10c;** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50.

No. 694. Coleus Ornatus—Such diversity and richness of color combinations are not found in any other coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose, and sprinkled with white, yellow, green and brown in endless variety. Sow outside when frost is over or start earlier in boxes and transplant when the ground is warm. **Pkt. 20c.**



Coleus Metallicus.

No. 693. Coleus Metallicus—Thoroughly distinct from the better known varieties. The leaves are very large, covered with blisters and present a curious metallic appearance. The ground color is a deep golden yellow, overlaid with shades of rich red bronze and copper color and intersected by veins of various colors. **Pkt. 20c.**

No. 717. Cyclamen Persicum—Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Sow in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15c.**

Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height 15 feet.

No. 718. White.—**Pkt. 5c;** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 719. Scarlet.—**Pkt. 5c;** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 720. Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5c;** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS.—See Calliopsis.

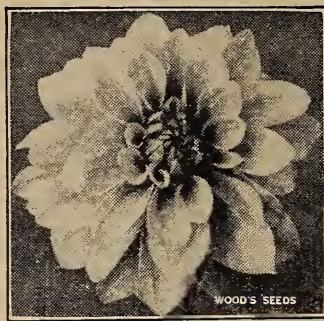
CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

CUP AND SAUCER.—See Canterbury Bells.

STIMUPLANT

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WONDER GARDEN

Stimuplant is an odorless, highly concentrated plant food in convenient tablet form. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c.



Dahlia.

Dahlia If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.

No. 725. Peony Flowered.—Bears enormous blooms of many colors, generally semi-double, resembling peonies. The petals are curled and twisted. Blooms the first season if planted early. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 726. Cactus-Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types; unequalled for rich and varied colors. **Pkt. 10c;** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

No. 728. Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. **Pkt. 10c;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 729. Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. **Pkt. 5c;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs, page 53.



Daisy If sown in the fall or early spring, it will bloom the first summer from April to June, and continue for years. Is particularly adapted for beds, borders, pots and porch boxes. Bloom profusely, especially in cool weather. Prefers a shady location. Height, 6 inches. H.P.

No. 733. Double Pure White.—**Pkt. 10c;** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 734. Double Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 8c;** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 736. Shasta Daisy Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 inches across. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. **Pkt. 10c;** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

No. 731. African Daisy—Although it originated in South Africa, this annual suits our climate perfectly. Grows about 12 inches high, and bears in great profusion single daisy shaped flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or more inches across. These are a rich glossy gold, the brilliant coloring being rendered even more striking by the dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendidly adapted for groups and borders, stands heat finely, flowers early in sunny situations, and continues well into the fall. A bed in full bloom is a magnificent sight. **Pkt. 10c.**



SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.

DELPHINIUM.—See Larkspur.

DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.—See Nigella.

ETERNAL FLOWER.—See Helichrysm.

EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.

EVERLASTINGS.—See Acrolinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears.



Wood's Superb Dianthus.

Dianthus or Pink—One of the most

highly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. H.H.B.

No. 740. WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE.—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown. **Pkt. 10c;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 741. Double China Pink.—Finest colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

No. 742. Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

No. 743. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. **Pkt. 5c;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 744. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.—A mixture of the choicest single varieties. The flowers are handsome, extra large and in great variety of color. **Pkt. 5c;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 745. Double Fringed.—Called the Marvellous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. **Pkt. 10c;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

No. 746. Snowdrift.—Extremely large, often 3 inches across; resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower; lasts for days. **Pkt. 10c.** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 747. Fireball.—Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. **Pkt. 8c;** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 750. Digitalis

(Foxglove).—Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 752. Dolichos

(Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean).—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. **Pkt. 5c;** oz. 20c.

DUSTY MILLER.—See Centaurea.



Digitalis



No. 754. Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In beds, sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 755. Bush Escholtzia, or Hunnemannia (Santa Barbara Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Sown early, they bloom for months. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 757. Ferns—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. **T.P. Pkt. 20c.**



No. 759. Feverfew—Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. **White flower. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 761. Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis).—Charming little flowers, highly effective if grown in masses. If sown early in sunny border, will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. **H.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

Geranium

—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented.

No. 766. Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c.**



Geranium

SCARLET FLAX.—See Linum.
FOUNTAIN PLANT.—See Amaranthus.
FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.
FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.
GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.
GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.
GOURDS.—See page 20.

Gaillardia

—Showy and free-blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

No. 763. Grandiflora.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 764. Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 768. Gilia—Annuals of easiest culture, suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**



Gaillardia



Globe Amaranth

out the winter. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**



No. 772. Godetia—Splendid hardy early-flowering; blossoms resembling satin. Easily grown in any soil. All colors and varieties mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 774. Gypsophila (Baby's Breath).—sprays of pure white flowers; fine cut flower. Blooms first season. **H.A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

No. 775.

Helichrysum

(Strawflower or Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; large, double, and of many colors. **H.A. 2 feet high. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**



Heliotrope.

Heliotrope—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. **T.P. Height 2 feet.**

No. 778. Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 779. Blue.—The deepest blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 780. White.—Spotless white. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 781. Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. **Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 20c.**



Hollyhock.

Hollyhock—In long rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, Hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year, young plants giving the best flowers. Sow in April or May. Double, ranging from white to almost black.

No. 787. Double Hollyhocks. All colors mixed; a choice mixture. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 788. Allegheny Hollyhocks.—Blooms the year round in the South. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across; semi-double to double. **Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

EVER-BLOOMING ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS.—If sown outside in May, will bloom in August; if sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom in June, producing flowers until frost in wonderful variety of colors. Pick out center spike to encourage growth of side branches.

No. 789. Double Everblooming.—**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

No. 790. Single Everblooming.—**Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 784. Hibiscus—Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome single flowers 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 793. Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 795. Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moon-flower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See Ampelopsis.

IVY, KENILWORTH.—See below.

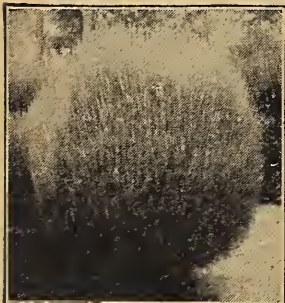
JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.—See Kudzu Vine.

JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

No. 797. Job's Tears—Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves; the seeds are used for beads. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. H.A. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

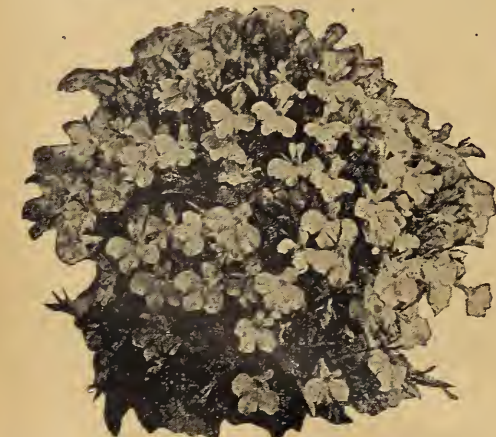
No. 799. Kenilworth Ivy—A neat trailing hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 10c.

No. 801. Kochia or Burning Bush



—(Mexican Fire Plant). A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2½ feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to stand 18 inches apart. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 803. Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 50 feet the second season. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.



No. 811. Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses, covered with bloom for a long season. Start in boxes and transplant. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. H.H.A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Larkspur—Annual and perennial plants of the easiest culture, bearing on long spikes beautiful, graceful flowers of many colors. Very effective when grown among shrubbery.



No. 806. Dwarf Rocket.—Fine for cutting; 1 foot high. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 807. Perennial Larkspur.—Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blooms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 809. Linum

(Scarlet Flax.) A very pretty hardy annual bedding plant. 1 foot high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE IN A MIST

See Nigella.

Larkspur.
LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See Amaranthus.
LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.



Marigold—Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. Use the African for large beds or borders, the French for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants. For the earliest blooms plant in boxes and transplant after frost.

No. 816. French Mixed.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 817. African Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 818. Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants only 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across, covered with perfectly double variegated flowers. Pkt. 10c.

No. 821. Marvel of Peru (Four o'clock).—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.



Wood's Superb Mignonette.

Mignonette—In February and March sow in boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Fall sowings bloom early the next spring. Prefers a cool location. Plant where they are to grow and thin out to stand 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

No. 823. Wood's Superb Mixture

—Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 824. Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 825. Machet.—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 826. Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 829. Mimulus or Musk Plant.—An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright green musk-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

No. 831.

Moonflower

(Evening Glory).—Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white, trumpet shaped flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut or file a hole in the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside in a sunny position when frost is past. If kept moist, will start in about two weeks. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c.



Moonflower

Morning Glories

No. 833. Brazilian (Ipomea setosa).—A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

No. 834. Morning Glory. (Convolvulus Major.)—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c.

No. 835. Bush Morning Glory.—Bushy plants, 12 inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from white to deep violet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.



Nigella

JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather.

No. 837. Double Japanese.—Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 838. Fancy Fringed Japanese.—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 839. Single Japanese.—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

No. 880. Nemophila (Love Grove.)—Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 882. Nicotiana Sanderae (Flowering Tobacco).—About 2 feet high and literally covered with bloom all summer and fall. Easily grown, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

GENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

No. 883. Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush.)—Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. H.A. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 885. Oxalis—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 910. Passion Flower—Splendid hardy climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 10c.

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.

PEPPER, ORNAMENTAL.—See page 49.

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

For the time and labor required no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as nasturtiums, and for brilliance and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc. Hardy annual.

Wood's Peerless Mixtures We have put into these mixtures the cream of all the standard and new varieties. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are in these mixtures. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the most varied and richest combination of colors ever offered in nasturtiums.

No. 857. Dwarf Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

No. 874. Tall Peerless Mixture.—Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00 postpaid

No. 852. Variegated Leaved.—Strikingly beautiful even when not in bloom; each leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. The flowers are of many colors and show to splendid advantage among the richly variegated foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 847. Ivy Leaved.—Different from all other kinds in both flower and foliage. The flowers are star shaped, leaves are rich, deep green, veined with silvery white and resemble English Ivy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 843. Chameleon.—Flowers of several distinct colors are borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others blotched on light background, others beautifully mottled.

No. 844. Crystal Palace Gem.—Sulphur yellow, blotched with carmine.

No. 845. Empress of India.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark leaved.

No. 846. Golden King.—Rich golden yellow; dark foliage.

No. 848. King of Tom Thumbs.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

No. 849. Pearl—(Moonlight).—Creamy yellow.

No. 850. Rose.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

No. 851. Ruby King.—Ruby-red, with salmon tint.

No. 856. Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c postpaid. Not prepaid, 80c per lb.

Lobb's Nasturtiums—Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums, but more free-flowering more intensely brilliant and varied.

No. 876. Fancy Fringed.—The flowers are fringed around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals; colors range from yellow to scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 877. Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed. A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Wood's Peerless Nasturtium.

Tall or Giant Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c postpaid.

No. 869. Variegated Leaved.—Leaves and flowers like the dwarf variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 863. Ivy Leaved.—Similar to the dwarf variety, except in habit of growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

No. 861. Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon.

No. 862. Dark Crimson.—Rich and velvety.

No. 864. Jupiter.—Giant flowered and giant leaved; the blooms 3 inches across, are bright yellow overlaid with orange.

No. 865. Moonlight.—Creamy white.

No. 866. Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.

No. 867. Rose.—Bright soft pink; very choice.

No. 868. Sunlight.—Deep orange, blotched with crimson.

No. 870. Vesuvius.—Rich velvety salmon; dark green leaves.

No. 873. Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c postpaid. Not prepaid, 70c per lb.

Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong markings, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities.

For the earliest blooms sow in boxes indoors and transplant when an inch high; later sowings may be made throughout the summer and fall. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.

Pansies in Separate Colors

Each, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

No. 890. Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red, very striking.

No. 891. Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

No. 892. Fairy Queen.—Sky blue, with pure white border.

No. 893. Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Large, velvety, pure black.

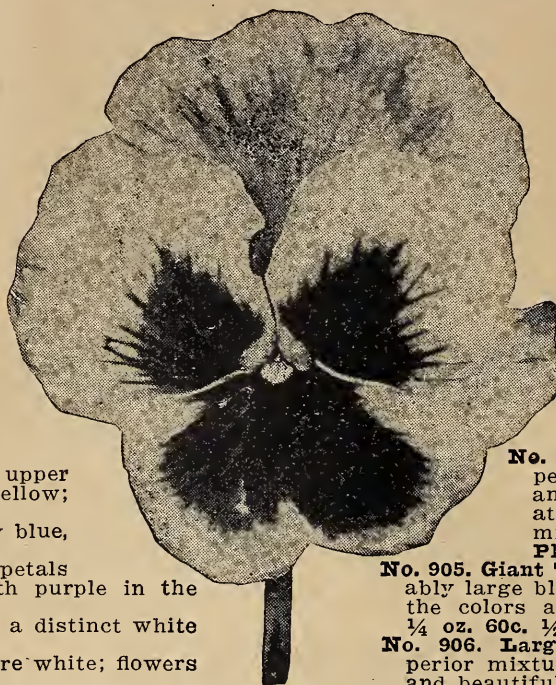
No. 894. Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined with yellow; very showy.

No. 895. Light Blue.—Lovely shade of sky blue, with dark eye; very dainty.

No. 896. Lord Beaconsfield.—The lower petals are violet shading to white, tinted with purple in the upper petals.

No. 897. Silver Edged.—Dark purple with a distinct white edging; very attractive.

No. 898. Snow Queen.—Beautiful, large, pure white; flowers large and of fine form.



Pansy Mixtures

No. 902. Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." It contains every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.50.

No. 903. Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some five-spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. 65c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 904. Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. for 50c.

No. 905. Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 906. Large Flowering Mixed Pansies.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

PETUNIA



The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers are large and borne profusely. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm, or later sow outside in a sunny place. H. H. A. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

No. 914. Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias.—For size, beauty and luxuriance of flowers this is without an equal. Blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. But their greatest merit lies in the most beautiful

and unusual colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most beautiful and unusual combinations. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 65c.

No. 915. Wood's Bedding Petunias.—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 916. Rosy Morn.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats and white centers. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

No. 917. Snowball.—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

No. 918. Double Petunias.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties, in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 25c.

No. 919. Single Petunias.—A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c.

PHLOX



Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

No. 924. Large Flowering Dwarf.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 923. Star Phlox.—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 925. MIXED PHLOX.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. The blooms are not as large as our grandiflora strain, but are beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

Grandiflora Phlox LARGE FLOWERING.—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals, and will make a splendid display in the garden.

No. 928. Grandiflora Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 929. Grandiflora Rose Pink.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 930. Grandiflora Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 931. Grandiflora Yellow.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 932. GRANDIFLORA PHLOX.—Mixed Colors.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00.

WOOD'S WONDER GARDEN PLANT FOOD.—Use it on your flowers to give them the strong growth on which their blooming capacity depends. See page 1.

No. 912. Fra Diavolo Ornamental

Pepper —At Christmas time the florists sell thousands of ornamental peppers that could easily have been grown at home. As a pot plant for house decoration during the winter it is most effective and is as easily grown as garden peppers. The blooms are followed by innumerable bright scarlet berry-like fruits in the most wonderful profusion. The berries remain on the plant for a long time without losing any of their beauty and attractiveness. **Pkt. 10c.**

Portulaca**(MOSS FLOWER).**

Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather is settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

No. 950. Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 951. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

No. 953. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 20c.**

No. 954. Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seed and press the soil firmly. Sow early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 935. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 936. Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

No. 937. Double Scarlet Poppies.—A splendid mixture of many scarlet varieties. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

No. 938. Double Featherball.—A very beautiful snowy-white fringed poppy; resembles a ball of white feathers. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 939. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet flowers; as dazzling as scarlet tulips. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 940. Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c. oz. 30c.**

No. 941. Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 942. Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

**Pyrethrum.**

No. 956. Pyrethrum—Few plants are more popular for borders. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

No. 958. Ricinus (Castor Bean.)—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants. All the best sorts mixed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.**

No. 962. Rudbeckia (Coneflower).—A rich free-flowering annual bearing single, semi-double and double flowers of many forms; some have broad petals, others twisted. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 946. Oriental.—Often six inches across; the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and richest purple maroon; perfectly hardy, increasing in size and beauty each season. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

No. 947. Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

**Wood's Superb Poppies.****No. 945. Wood's Superb Poppy**

Mixture—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

**Salpiglossis.**

No. 964. Salpiglossis—Beautiful bedding and border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black, many beautifully veined and marbled. Sow indoors in February or March or outside later. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

**Salvia or Scarlet Sage.****SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE**

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot plant. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil.

No. 966. Fireball.—Large flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia, 20 inches high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 85c.**

No. 967. Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 90c.**

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 8.

No. 971. Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T. A. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 5c.**



To have that quick, sturdy and luxuriant growth on which the amount of bloom so much depends, use **Wood's Wonder-Grow Plant Food.** By mail postpaid, 1 lb. can 35c; 2 lb. can 55c.



Scabiosa or Mourning Bride.

No. 969. Scabiosa—The Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious of the old-time gardener but in every way improved. The blooms are perfectly double, fragrant, handsome and elegant, the colors ranging from pure white to nearly black. Makes a grand cut flower. H.A. Two feet high. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 973. Smilax—A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.



Stocks or Gilliflower.

No. 975. Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice.—Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing out side branches each bearing fine, rosette shaped double flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 976. Dwarf German Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 978. Stokesia Cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A beautiful hardy perennial for the permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue cornflower blossoms from June till frost. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE.—See Catchfly.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

STRAWFLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

SWEET PEAS.—See page 52.

TROPEOLUM.—See Nasturtium.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

TASSEL FLOWER.—See Cacalia.



Sweet Sultan.

No. 988. Sweet Sultan—Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that, if cut when about to open, will keep fresh for days. If planted at intervals, a constant succession of blooms may be had throughout the summer and fall; height, 2½ feet; easy to grow. H.A. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Sunflower—The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decoration. Sow in April. H.A.

No. 985. Red Sunflower.—The flowers vary in size from 2 to 3 inches and upward; some are yellow with a red ring around a dark center, others yellow streaked with red, and other interesting color combinations. The flowers are numerous, have long, large petals, sometimes two rows, and often slightly curled. Plants without purple in the stems and leaves should be removed while young. Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c.

No. 979. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered or Japanese.—The most beautiful of all double sunflowers. Perfectly double; bright golden yellow. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

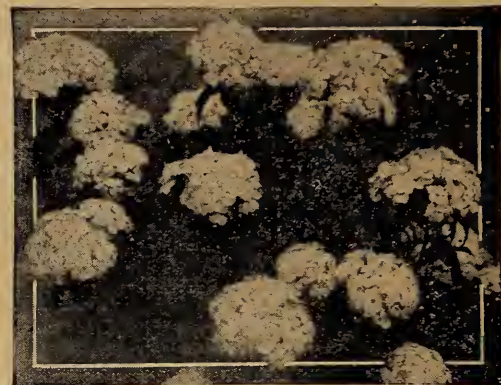


Miniature Sunflower.

No. 981. Miniature Sunflowers Mixed.—All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered, with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 982. Double California.—Double yellow 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 984. Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c.



Sweet William.

Sweet William—Makes an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall; fall sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

No. 990. Single.—Many bright colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 991. Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 994. Thunbergia—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc, bearing beautiful flowers—white yellow and buff, with black eye, in profusion. H.H.A. Pkt. 5c.

No. 996. Torenia Fournieri.—Extremely handsome, grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped, sky-blue flowers with spots of dark indigo and yellow throats. T.A. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.



Mammoth Verbena.

Verbena—Annual for beds, borders, massing; window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April.

No. 998. Defiance.—Intense rich brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.

No. 999. Mammoth White.—A splendid strain of large pure white. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1000. Mammoth Mixed.—Magnificent large blooms of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

No. 1001. MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 1008. Virginian Stock—Beautiful free-flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall; take inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet.

No. 1004. **Rosea**.—Pink with crimson eye. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1005. **Alba**.—White; rose eye. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 1006. **Mixed Colors**.—Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See Clematis.

Wallflower

—A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches put into pots for winter blooming. T.P. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

No. 1010. **Annual Wallflower**.—If sown outside in April, bloom from July till frost; bloom even earlier if started in boxes and transplanted outside in May. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1011. **Single**.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

No. 1012. **Double**.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.



Chinese Woolflower.

No. 1014. Chinese Woolflower

—The introducer says that it is the showiest, most odd and novel flower of any garden. It is a new form of plumed cockscomb, growing 2 to 3 feet high, the bloom starting with a central head, often 2 feet in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool, but not as large as the central bloom. All these branches support lateral stems, each bearing a still smaller bloom, so that the plant looks like an immense bouquet. The blooms continue to expand and glow with a deepening color, a deep crimson scarlet, from June till frost. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

No. 1025. Mixed Flower Seeds

—A mixture of more than a hundred varieties of flowers for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners, unsightly or out-of-the-way places. This mixture will give a constant succession of bloom from day to day until killed by frost, and does not require the constant care and attention necessary to produce beautiful effects as in the case of flower beds. Prepare the ground well, sow the seeds but do not cover too deep, and let nature do the rest. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

Zinnia

(Youth and Old Age).—Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. Perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are almost every shade of color. Fine for bedding and massing. Hardy annual.



Savoy Zinnia.

No. 1016. **Savoy**.—The petals of the large double globular blooms turn upward at the sides, forming channels, often so pronounced as to form quills like a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of red and yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Crisp and Curly Zinnia.

No. 1017. **Crisp and Curly**.—Entirely distinct, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

No. 1018. **Curled and Crested**.—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers with twisted petals. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1019. **Tom Thumb**.—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Double; very bright colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1020. **Double Striped or Zebra**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

No. 1022. **Double Mixed Zinnias**.—A fine mixture of tall zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



Grandiflora Zinnia.

GRANDIFLORA ZINNIAS

—Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full flowered. It is not at all unusual for the flowers to measure 4 to 5 inches across.

No. 1070. **Grandiflora White**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1071. **Grandiflora Scarlet**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1072. **Grandiflora Flesh Color**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1073. **Grandiflora Yellow**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

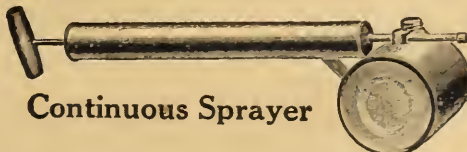
No. 1021. **Grandiflora Mixed Colors**.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.



A concentrated, odorless plant food with the fertilizing ingredients, ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash, in the correct proportions to insure a quick, sturdy and luxuriant growth that will yield a maximum amount of bloom. Use it for your flowers and your lawn. It is easily soluble and the plant food is readily assimilated. The 1 lb. and 2 lb. packages are in convenient sifter top cans. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. can 35c; 2 lb. can 55c; 5 lb. bag 85c; 10 lb. bag \$1.35.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. can 25c; 2 lb. can 40c; 5 lb. bag 60c; 10 lb. bag \$1.00; 25 lb. bag \$2.00.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—A convenient insecticide for garden and house plants. Dissolve in water and apply as a spray, bath or wash. A 3 oz. cake makes $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of solution; an 8 oz. cake makes 4 gallons. By mail postpaid, 3 oz. cake 10c; 8 oz. cake 25c.



Continuous Sprayer

A convenience in every garden for applying insecticides. By mail postpaid, \$1.10. Not prepaid, 90c.

STIMUPLANT

Makes a WONDER GARDEN

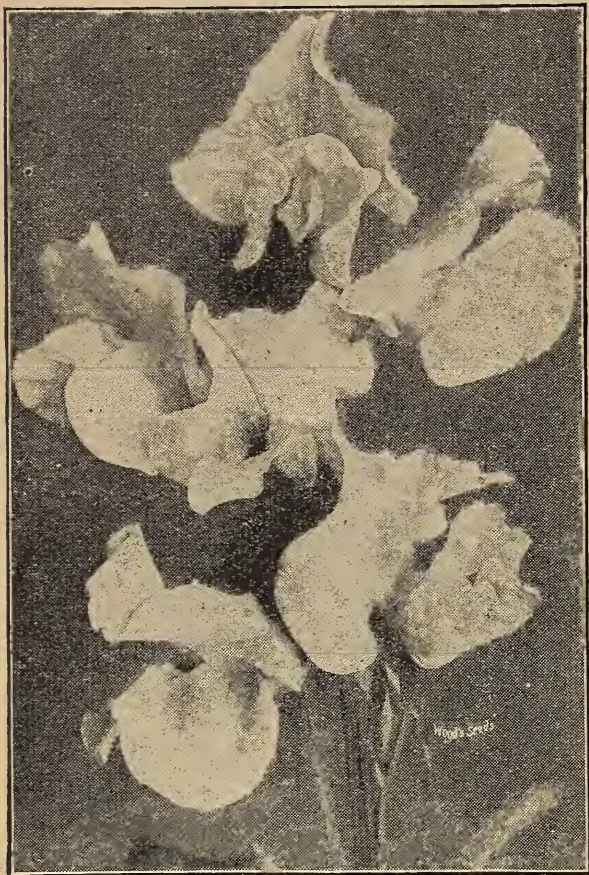
An odorless, highly concentrated plant food in tablet form with guaranteed analysis of 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75 c; 1,000-tablet pkg. \$3.50.

Richmond Pruning Shears—A well-made and satisfactory shear. The blades are high-grade tool steel of extra quality, highly polished and tempered; longitudinal double brass spring; 9 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$1.35. Not prepaid, \$1.25.

Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW

Out of many hundred varieties of sweet peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large-flowering varieties, all small-flowered, inferior, weakly kinds and duplicates being discarded. This will be quite a convenience to our friends who have been confused by a long and cumbersome list. Our selection covers a complete range of color from the purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear three blooms to the stem.



CULTURE.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring planting.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1027. Wood's Special Mixture—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties and absolutely the finest that can be made. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

No. 1028. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture—The newest type of sweet peas, differing from the grandiflora in having waved or fluted standards. The stems, 12 to 14 inches long, usually bear 3 or 4 blooms which, under favorable conditions, measure two inches across. Our mixture covers a wide range of colors from pure white to the deepest sweet pea colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

No. 1029. Large Flowering Mixture—A very good mixture of standard grandiflora varieties that will give a pleasing display. The colors are not as well balanced as in our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.

No. 1030. Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

No. 1031. Cupid Sweet Peas—Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and beds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Sweet Peas in Separate Colors

Spencer Sweet Peas

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.

No. 1035. Constance Hinton.—Decidedly the best of all the white Spencers for growing out of doors. When first open the flowers have a tint of pink, but they change to pure white. The flowers are large, the vines are strong growers.

No. 1036. Dobbies Cream.—The flowers are deep cream, are of unusual size, very much waved or crimped, the standards sometimes being double. A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Our assortment of Spencers would not be complete without it.

No. 1043. Elfrida Pearson.—Lovely blush pink, beautifully shaded. When young the pink color seems to have a bronze sheen. A large and magnificent flower, a fine bloomer, frequently bearing four blooms to the stem.

No. 1037. Fiery Cross.—Without doubt the most brilliant red Spencer. Glitters in the bright sunshine with a glowing, fire-like sheen. Does not sunburn even in the hottest weather; the color deepens with age.

No. 1038. Hercules.—A splendid large rich pink waved flower, often more than two inches across. Very much like the original Countess Spencer, but a much finer and larger flower.

No. 1039. King Edward Spencer.—The most popular crimson Spencer. The color is rich, deep and beautiful. A strong flower that never burns nor fades.

No. 1040. Miriam Beaver.—Soft shell pink or cream pink, overlaid with hydrangea pink. Exceptionally large and waved and sometimes double; does not sunburn. An exquisite and dainty flower.

No. 1034. R. F. Felton.—Bears the largest blooms and is the finest of all the lavender Spencers. The color is an exquisite soft lavender with a slight suffusion of rose.

No. 1044. Royal Purple.—The name well describes the color—a rich royal purple. It is without doubt the finest purple Spencer sweet pea yet introduced.

No. 1041. Warrior.—Rich deep, pure maroon flushed with bronze. The blooms are remarkably large and finely waved. Lovers of dark shades will appreciate this fine flower.

No. 1042. Wedgewood.—A wonderfully beautiful shade of light blue. The long stout stems rarely bear fewer than four daintily waved or frilled blooms. A sturdy grower and free bloomer.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

No. 1048. Black Knight (Deep Maroon).—The finest of the dark varieties; the fine large flowers are very deep maroon, almost black, and are of open form.

No. 1050. Dorothy Eckford (Pure White).—A beautiful shell-shaped pure white flower of extra large size; usually three flowers are borne on a stem.

No. 1053. Flora Norton.—A clear light blue. The clearest and most pronounced of all the blues. An exceptionally attractive variety.

No. 1054. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon (Primrose).—One of the most popular varieties; the blooms are clear primrose, extra large and beautiful.

No. 1056. King Edward VII (Crimson Scarlet).—Bright red or crimson scarlet; the flowers are of the largest size.

No. 1057. Lady Grisel Hamilton (Lavender).—The largest and best of the lavender varieties; have a slight tint of mauve.

No. 1058. Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue (Navy Blue).—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue; very attractive and the best of the dark blue kinds.

No. 1060. Prima Donna (Pure Pink).—A clear and soft pink; the stems are sturdy and strong and usually bear three blooms.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

SHOULD OUR STOCK OF ANY VARIETY BE SOLD OUT, WE WILL SEND THE ONE MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLING THE SORT ORDERED

Cannas Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil. but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

SELECT CANNAS

By mail postpaid, 25 cts. each; \$2.25 per dozen. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Nokomis —5 feet. Vivid crimson with a rich silky sheen. The foliage is a combination of emerald green and bronze. A large and attractive flower.

Eureka —4 feet. Without exception the finest white or cream colored canna. The flowers are large, abundant and are borne in clusters; green leaved.

Yellow King Humbert —4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across; single petals 3 to 3½ inches.

King Humbert —4 feet. Brilliant orange scarlet with bright red markings; the flowers are often 5 inches across; bronze foliage.

STANDARD CANNAS

By mail, postpaid, 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per dozen. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per dozen.

Allemania —5 feet. Bright scarlet with broad yellow border, beautifully mottled and variegated. Orchid flowered.

Crimson Bedder —3½ feet. A large intense scarlet flower. A good bloomer and very effective in groups.

Egandale —4 feet. The flowers are a peculiar and pleasant currant red. An early and constant bloomer. Bronze leaved.

Gladiator —4½ feet. Bright yellow spotted with crimson. No yellow canna can surpass this sturdy, robust grower.

Louisiana —6 feet. An orchid flowering vivid scarlet. The long silky flowers are borne well above the foliage. Green leaved.

Shenandoah —4 feet. Flowers salmon pink, borne in large clusters; foliage rich ruby red, but is classed as bronzed leaved.

Venus —4 feet. Rosy pink with well defined creamy yellow border and mottled near the center.

Wyoming —7 feet. A true orchid flowered canna with magnificent orange colored flowers; purple foliage.



Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

America—A grand pink; flower spikes 2 to 3 feet long. Postpaid, each, 7 cts.; doz. 70 cts. Not prepaid, doz. 60 cts.; \$4.25 per 100.

Augusta—Lovely pure white; often has 2 or 3 branches. Postpaid, each, 7 cts.; doz. 70 cts. Not prepaid, doz. 60 cts.; \$4.25 per 100.

Baron Hulot —A rich royal violet blue; full round flower. Postpaid, 12 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Klondike —Clear yellow, with maroon blotch in the throat. Postpaid, 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King —Brilliant flamingo pink blazed with vermilion red; blooms 4 inches across. Postpaid, 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.75 per 100.

Niagara —Creamy yellow; throat lightly marked with rosy-carmine; fine cut flowers. Postpaid, 8 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per doz.

Peace —Immense pure white with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. Postpaid, 8 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per doz.

Princeps —Rich dazzling scarlet, the lower portion marked with white; large open flower. Postpaid, 8 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. Not prepaid 80 cts. per doz.

Scarsdale —Delicate lavender with pink shading and marked with a deeper shade of lilac. Distinct and attractive. Postpaid, 8 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per doz.

Gladiolas in Separate Colors

| | Postpaid. | Not prepaid |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Doz. | Doz. | 100 |
| Scarlet and Red..... | 50c | 45c |
| White and Light..... | 50c | 45c |
| Pink Shades | 50c | 45c |
| Blue Shades | 70c | 65c |
| Striped and Variegated.. | 55c | 50c |
| Yellow and Orange.... | 65c | 60c |

Mixed Gladiolas —All colors from pure white to dark red. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 20 cts.; dozen 35 cts.; 50 for \$1.25; \$2.25 per 100. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$2.00 per 100.

Dahlias

The dahlia is one of the most satisfactory fall blooming flowers and produces an endless variety of types and colors. Plant in a sunny location, covering the bulbs with 4 inches of earth. An application of sheep manure will stimulate growth and produce a greater abundance of blooms.

SELECT DAHLIAS

35 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen postpaid. Not prepaid, 30 cts. each; \$2.75 per dozen.

Break O'Day (Cactus).—A clear sulphur yellow shading to sulphur white at the tips; the petals are curved and twisted. A most attractive, graceful flower; good size, a fine bloomer and vigorous grower.

Frances White (Cactus).—An exquisite white flower, 5 to 7 inches across, on long graceful stems. The petals are long, incurved and twisted; shades to sulphur yellow at the center.

Oregon Beauty (Decorative).—A large, brilliant, free flowering dahlia of a rich oriental red color with a golden sheen and garnet suffusion.

STANDARD DAHLIAS

25 cts each; 4 for 85 cts; dozen \$2.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 cts each; 4 for 75 cts; dozen \$2.00.

Jumbo (Decorative).—Deep red shaded with maroon; a free bloomer, of nice size and very effective as a cut flower.

Marjorie Castleton (Cactus).—Soft rosy pink shading lighter toward the center. Of good size, an early and continuous bloomer, has good stems and lasts well after cutting.

Maude Adams (Show).—A beautiful pure white very effectively overlaid with clear delicate pink. A fine cut flower.

Princess Victoria (Show).—Primrose yellow; never produces an imperfect flower; blooms early and late; stems long and stiff; fine for cutting.

Queen of Hearts (Cactus).—A beautiful pure white with yellow at the base of petals; a lovely and effective flower.

Success (Cactus).—Clear yellow with long pointed petals; an early, free and continuous bloomer on long stems.

Sylvia (Decorative).—Deep, pink shading to light pink at the center; large perfectly formed flowers are borne profusely on long stiff stems.

Mixed Dahlias —A fine mixture of all types and colors. By mail postpaid, 20 cts. each; 4 for 65 cts.; dozen, \$1.60. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.40 per dozen.

CALADIUMS (ELEPHANT'S EAR).—A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

First Size Bulbs.—Over 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 40 cts. each. Not prepaid, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.
Second Size Bulbs.—9 to 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 30 cts. each. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.
Third Size Bulbs.—6 to 9 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 25 cts. each. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 30 cts. each; 3 for 80 cts.

Madeira Roots —One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly. 10 cts. each; 4 for 30 cts.; 75 cts. per dozen postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per doz.

TUBEROSES Delightfully fragrant. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or hot beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

EXCELSIOR PEARL.—A Mammoth Bulb. —By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.15; \$4.00 per 100.

Large Bulb.—By mail postpaid, 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per doz.; 25 for 95 cts.; \$3.50 per 100.

ALBINO.—A branching single variety, twenty days earlier than others sorts. By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.20; \$4.60 per 100.

VARIEGATED LEAVED.—The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.20; \$4.60 per 100.

Dwarf Essex Rape

THE ECONOMICAL PASTURE CROP
FATTENS SHEEP WITHOUT GRAIN

A Quick and Cheaply Grown Pasturage for Sheep,
Hogs, Cattle and Poultry.

Ready in 6 to 8 Weeks from Sowing

Sow it as early as possible—late March or early April is not too late.
3 to 4 lbs. plant an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast.

Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 5 to 6 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and stating that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 50 to 60 cts. per acre. An acre of rape will easily pasture twenty hogs for two months.

Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape; they should also have hay or straw convenient in case of bloat.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the land can be made ready, the earlier the better, but sowings as late as April have been very successful. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally, the leaves will cover the intervening space; this method is a fine weed killer. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth.

Sow it again next fall to have grazing during the fall, winter and spring. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.05; 50 lbs. \$5.65, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 8¾ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8½ cts. per lb. (bags extra in 50-lb. lots and over).



Dwarf Essex Rape.



It increases the yield and improves the quality of the crop on which it is used.

It adds to the nitrogen supply in your soil—nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy.

Its use gives quicker growth and earlier maturity.

It increases the permanent value of your farm.

The use of Farmogerm offers the quickest and cheapest way to bring up worn-out land and of maintaining the fertility of good soils. It will make your following crops bigger and better by supplying your legume crops with billions of bacteria that will be busy gathering free nitrogen from the air and storing it in your soil.

When you hear a farmer say: "Clover won't take on my land" he means, without knowing it, that his land needs inoculation, and Farmogerm will provide just what his land needs and must have before he can grow clover.

Notice in our illustration the nodules on the root of a plant on which Farmogerm was used. These nodules contain nitrogen, the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy. Grow nitrogen, don't buy it.



We supply Farmogerm for the following crops:

Alfalfa
Red Clover
Sapling Clover
Crimson Clover
Sweet Clover
Alsike Clover
Burr Clover

Japan Clover
White Clover
Vetch
Cow Peas
Soy, or Soja Beans
Canada Field Peas
Peanuts

Velvet Beans
Garden Beans
Garden Peas
Lima Beans
Beggar Weed
Sweet Peas

Always state crop for which Farmogerm is wanted.

12-acre size, \$9.00; 3-acre size, \$2.50; 1-acre size, \$1.00; ¼-acre size, 50 cts.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities.
POTS AND SAUCERS CANNOT BE MAILED.

Charge will be made for packing at 35 cts. for orders amounting to \$3.00 or less. On larger orders add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.

FLOWER POTS



| Diameter | Dozen | Per 100. | 1,000 |
|----------|-------|----------|---------|
| 2-inch | .25 | \$1.50 | \$13.00 |
| 2¼-inch | .30 | 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 2½-inch | .35 | 2.00 | 17.00 |
| 3-inch | .40 | 2.75 | 23.00 |
| 4-inch | .50 | 3.75 | 34.00 |
| 5-inch | .90 | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| 6-inch | 1.50 | 9.50 | 90.00 |

| | Each. | Dozen | 100. |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| 7-inch | .25 | 2.25 | 17.00 |
| 8-inch | .30 | 3.15 | 24.00 |
| 10-inch | .60 | 6.25 | 49.00 |
| 12-inch | 1.20 | 12.25 | 96.00 |

SAUCERS

| Diameter. | Each | Dozen. | 100. |
|-----------|------|--------|-------|
| 5-inch | .06 | .50 | 3.50 |
| 6-inch | .08 | .75 | 5.50 |
| 7-inch | .10 | 1.00 | 7.00 |
| 8-inch | .14 | 1.30 | 9.50 |
| 10-inch | .25 | 2.25 | 15.75 |
| 12-inch | .30 | 3.25 | 23.50 |

SHALLOW POTS

Similar to the ordinary flower pot, but shallower, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

| Diameter. | Each. | Dozen. |
|-----------|-------|---------|
| 6-inch | .16 | \$ 1.50 |
| 7-inch | .25 | 2.25 |
| 8-inch | .30 | 3.00 |
| 10-inch | .60 | 6.00 |
| 12-inch | 1.15 | 11.50 |

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seeds

Sow Wood's TRADE-MARK BRAND—There Is No Better

WHY SOW CLOVER

It does not exhaust the soil, but improves it.
To make two cuttings of fine hay a year.
To make an excellent pasture.
To put humus in your land.
To make your land friable and easily worked.
To increase the yield of the crop that follows it.
To save in your fertilizer bill by storing nitrogen in your soil.
Because it belongs in every crop rotation.
Because it is the corner-stone of good farming.

The sowing of clover seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land. Farmers should sow clover seed liberally in order to keep up productivity of the land for other crops.

Clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes. Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but improves the condition and productivity of the land at the same time. In the rotation of crops, clovers are most valuable, and in nearly all sections of the country, excepting possibly the extreme South, are considered indispensable. If our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover in proper rotation, they would spend far less for commercial fertilizers.

Sow your clover seeds with either a Cahoon or a Cyclone Seed Sower. They sow better than you can by hand and more quickly.

Methods of Sowing Clovers

All the clovers except Crimson and Burr can be sown in the spring. Clover likes a sweet soil—refer to page 56 under the heading of "How to Grow Alfalfa" and read "Lime Acid Soils." Clovers store the free nitrogen of the air through the aid of the bacteria which gather on the roots in the form of little balls or nodules. These nitrogen gathering bacteria flourish best in the presence of lime—for a sure stand, a big crop and to multiply the bacteria, apply lime.

A very general custom is to sow clover seeds, Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Alfalfa, in the spring on fall sown grain. The objection to this is that if the protecting grain is cut during a hot season the young clover may suffer; again, the ripening grain requires a great deal of moisture, and in dry seasons the clover may become parched. Run a light harrow over the grain and harrow again across the field after sowing. The harrowing does the grain no harm; in fact, it serves as a cultivation. This is also a good time to apply fertilizers, 200 to 400 pounds to the acre—it will increase the grain crop and materially help the clover.

Clovers, and grasses too, are frequently sown in the spring with grain as a nurse crop. In such cases only half the usual quantity of grain should be sown, otherwise the tender clovers and grasses will be smothered. Nurse crops should be cut when in the milk state; the clovers and grasses will give better returns than if the grain is allowed to ripen.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Preparation for Clovers and Grasses

A firm seed bed is of first importance, and the land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible. It is always better to prepare the land for clovers and grasses, if possible, some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a good rain before seeding. As soon as the land is dry enough run the harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, then sow your grass and clover seeds, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not wet.

Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, but if sown on land that is not well prepared it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

RED CLOVER

Red clover not only furnishes excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but improves the land and adds humus to the soil. The standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red clover on good land will yield two cuttings a year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. Red clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. It is particularly well adapted for sowing with orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing the three together will give larger yields of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

A Good Mixture.—15 lbs. of orchard grass, 12 lbs. of tall meadow oat grass and 8 pounds of clover will give excellent results, and if the land is to be pastured, the addition of 6 pounds of herd's grass or red top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay. When sown by itself, sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.35; 50 lbs. \$14.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25½ cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM



Red Clover

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to red clover, both in the appearance of the seed and habit of growth; the difference being that it grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with timothy, meadow fescue and herd's grass. In appearance the seed is identical with red clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty but use every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling clover as ordered. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre by itself, or if sown with timothy sow 8 lbs. of clover and 10 lbs. of timothy. Another good mixture is had by adding 6 lbs. of herd's grass or red top to the clover and timothy. This has proved very satisfactory both for permanent pastures and for hay.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 50 lbs. \$15.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 29 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 27½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 27 cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

ALFALFA

Sow 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre in March or April.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.

Yields 3 to 5 cuttings nutritious and palatable hay each season.

Feeding value high—contains as much protein as wheat bran.

Does not exhaust the soil; it enriches it by taking nitrogen from the air and storing it for crops that follow it.

Claimed to add twice as much nitrogen to the land as Red Clover.

Requires but little care and attention.

One of the farm's most profitable crops.



Alfalfa

Peruvian Alfalfa

Every variety of alfalfa has its good qualities. The advantages of Peruvian Alfalfa are in its early start in the spring, its quick recovery after cutting and its rapid growth during the growing season; its ability to grow during the cool weather and its great abundance of leaf. As alfalfa leaves contain about 50 per cent of the total protein and about 80 per cent of the total fat in a ton of alfalfa hay its feeding value is unusually high. Its early start in the spring, its quick recovery, and rapid growth after cutting account for its heavy yield, often from one to one and a half tons greater than other alfalfas. It is not as hardy as the other varieties of alfalfa and is not recommended for sections where extreme winter cold prevails.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb., bags extra.

Grimm Alfalfa

The hardest of all Alfalfas—has stood the severe winters of the Northwest year after year without being winter killed. The principal difference between Grimm and ordinary alfalfa is in the root growth, the Grimm having a spreading or branching root with many laterals, while the ordinary alfalfa has a long tap root with but few laterals. This branching root growth gives the plant a firmer hold on the soil and prevents the plants from being heaved out of the ground by frequent freezes and thaws. It also adapts it to shallower soils and those with a stiff subsoil. On deep soils or where the tap root can penetrate the subsoil in search of water the Grimm has no special advantage over our Trade-Mark Brand Alfalfa.

By mail postpaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$12.75; 50 lbs. \$24.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 55 cts.; 10-lb. lots 50 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 47 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 45 cts. per lb., bags extra.

HOW TO GROW ALFALFA

REMEMBER YOU ARE MAKING AN INVESTMENT on which you expect profits for a number of years, and that your profit will be in proportion to the care exercised in preparing your land before you sow the seeds.

THE SOIL. Sow only on deep, well drained, good loamy land that is not underlaid by a stiff hard pan that the roots cannot penetrate. If possible sow on land from which a hoed crop has just been taken; such land will be reasonably free of weeds. The land should contain an abundant supply of decomposed vegetable matter—a green crop turned under and lime liberally applied will give this condition.

LIME ACID SOILS. Alfalfa will not grow on acid soils. The bacteria that live on the roots of legume plants like alfalfa, drawing nitrogen from the air and making it available as plant food, cannot live in acid soil. Test your soil by taking a handful from 2 or 3 inches below the surface, wet it with rain water, if not already moist, insert a piece of blue litmus paper (get it at any drug store). If, 15 minutes later, the litmus paper has changed to pink, **your soil is acid.** To correct acidity, spread 1 to 2½ tons of finely ground lime to the acre after plowing and a few weeks before sowing; in the meantime, keep the harrows busy to kill out the weeds.

DRAINAGE. Alfalfa will not live with its feet in water, so be sure the land is well drained. Good crops can be grown on lowlands if properly drained, either with tile or open ditches, to a depth of at least four feet.

INOCULATE YOUR SEEDS. Do not attempt to grow alfalfa without inoculating except on fields where it has previously been grown. See page 54 for prices of Farmogerm.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

KILL THE WEEDS. Young alfalfa plants are tender, and in the early stages of growth are likely to be killed by weeds. If you sow on land on which a cultivated or smothering crop has just been grown it will be reasonably free of weeds; but if you must sow on weedy land plow some time before sowing, and harrow at frequent intervals, ten days or two weeks. This will not only kill the weeds, but the seed bed will be the better for it.

SOW 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre in March or April, covering 1 inch deep on light sandy soils, ¾ to 1 inch deep on heavier soils. To insure an even distribution of alfalfa seeds, use either a Cahoon or a Cyclone Seed Sower. See pages 60 and 62.

CUT when the new shoots start from the crown, usually when it begins to bloom.

ALFALFA TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$12.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 26 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

Alsike Clover

Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in February or March.

Alsike is the hardiest of the clovers and does not winter kill. Lasts for several years.

Fine stemmed, leafy, and easily cured.

Grows better than red clover on lands deficient in lime.

Particularly good for grazing.

Grows better on moist and acid lands than other clovers.

Alsike clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than red clover, has plenty of leaf, and makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover and will grow on soils too acid, too wet, or too deficient in lime to produce a paying crop of other clovers. It is harder and will stand greater extremes of heat and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands; alsike clover hay also contains a higher per cent of digestible protein. Particularly valuable for grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield.

If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow **Alsike**.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.35; 50 lbs. \$12.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21½ cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

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To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

JAPAN CLOVER (Lespedeza Striata)

ADVANTAGES OF JAPAN CLOVER

It grows on the poorest and driest soils. Lands totally unfit for other crops will produce Japan Clover. Fine for reclaiming old worn-out fields and restoring them to fertility.

The roots penetrate and break up hard sub-soils. It gathers nitrogen from the atmosphere and stores it in the roots.

It will grow luxuriantly on poor land, and will resist the severest drought.

Stock eat it readily and fatten on it.

Only one sowing is necessary—it reseeds itself.

On cultivated lands or those that will produce paying crops we do not recommend the sowing of Japan Clover; but on waste and idle lands, poor, worn-out, sandy, gravelly soils, in grazing woodlands or wherever another crop cannot be grown at a profit we recommend Japan Clover in the highest terms. It grows on galled hillsides and on all kinds of soils, even on the poorest, and being a legume, will extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it in the roots for the benefit of later crops. Its abundant long taproots and laterals when decayed open up the sub-soil and leave in it great quantities of nitrogenous matter that will increase the yield of succeeding crops. These deeply penetrating roots enable it to withstand severe droughts as well as bring up valuable plant food from the subsoil.

Except in the Gulf States and in the lower Mississippi Valley, where it grows tall enough to cut for hay, it is recommended only for grazing and soil improving. Sown on a Bermuda sod it will materially improve the quality of the grazing. Sown with red top or herd's grass a crop of hay can be mown and the field grazed till frost.

Once started, even if only a thin stand is had at first, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, frequently driving out broom sedge and other pests. It can be sown on old pastures without special preparation, and will add very materially to the value of the pasture. Notwithstanding its habit of spreading, it is in no way a pest, for it is easily subdued by cultivation.

For an all-the-year grazing, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends a mixture of Japan clover, Bermuda grass, red top or herd's grass, burr clover, sweet clover and hairy vetch, the Japan clover and Bermuda yielding the summer grazing and the others for the remainder of the year.



**Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM**

Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre in March or April. It does not make much of a showing the first season but will spread rapidly the second year. When sown with red top or herd's grass, sow 10 lbs. Japan clover and 8 lbs. red top.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05; 25 lbs. \$7.25; 50 lbs. \$14.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots 27 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 25½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.90; 10 lbs. \$7.35.

Not prepaid, lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$7.00.

CRIMSON CLOVER—Sow crimson clover on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, for hay or for improving your land, it will pay handsomely. Sow from the last working of corn and cotton till the end of September—farther South it can be sown later. 15 pounds sows an acre.

TRADE-MARK BRAND.—By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 25 lbs. \$5.75; 50 lbs. \$11.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 19½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over).

WHITE SWEET CLOVER

WHITE BOKHARA, OR MELILOTUS ALBA

On lands too poor to grow a paying crop of corn, on worn out, galled, waste land, on land too sandy to grow any other crop, or too acid or too moist for other clovers, sow sweet clover, and after a few years the land can be brought into condition for general crops. It is adapted to a wider variety of soils than any other clover; is useful for pasture, for forage, for ensilage, for bees, for turning under to improve, for it is a nitrogen gatherer, and for inoculating the land for alfalfa. The deep roots break up, aerate and drain stiff sub-soils and add humus. Its feeding value is high, containing 69 per cent digestible protein, compared with 70 per cent in alfalfa and 46 per cent in red clover; stock pastured on sweet clover make gains that compare favorably with those obtained from either alfalfa or red clover. In spite of its bitter taste stock soon learn to like it. The first season it grows 1½ to 2½ feet high, but if cut when 6 inches high it stools out and makes a more tender growth for grazing. The second year it grows 5 to 10 feet high, and should be cut before the first bloom buds appear.



Give sweet clover a thoroughly compacted seed-bed with enough loose soil on top to cover the seeds. On very acid soils an application of lime, either in the form of ground limestone or burnt lime is recommended.

Sow 20 lb. to the acre in April or May.

SCARIFIED SEEDS, by mail, postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 50 lbs. \$9.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 15½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb., bags extra.

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER

—A much advertised annual sweet clover that is claimed will grow 3 to 4 feet in a few months and 7 to 10 feet in a season. Our tests do not support these claims, but we will supply it to those who wish to give it a trial.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35.

Not prepaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

BEGGAR WEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER

Beggar Weed deserves a better name, for it is a nitrogen-gatherer, makes a hay rich in protein and relished by stock, and is of real value on thin sandy land and pine barrens for pasture or hay; it is even more fattening than alfalfa and cow-peas. Once established, it reseeds itself and little care is needed to secure a crop year after year. It grows 5 to 7 feet high on good land, but should be cut when coming into bloom, or when 3 to 4 feet high; at this stage it makes a highly nutritious hay. It makes a fine cover crop, especially for orchards. The seeds germinate slowly, so the land should be clean before planting, so that weeds will not smother the young plants. Sow when frost is over and until the middle of June, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre, in 3-foot drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast.

**Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM**

By mail, postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.70; 10 lbs. \$5.15; 25 lbs. \$12.35; 50 lbs. \$24.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 52 cts.; 10-lb. lots 48 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 46 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 45 cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over).

BURR CLOVER—Adapted for summer and fall seeding only. For the South it is a valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all the winter and until summer, reseeding itself and improving each year. It is admirably adapted for growing with Bermuda Grass, the combination makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Fuller information in our Fall catalogue, issued in July.

SOUTHERN BURR CLOVER in the burr: By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$11.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

Wood's High Grade Grass Seeds

Prepare Grass Lands Thoroughly

Please read what we say on page 55 about "Preparation for Clovers and Grasses." When reading it bear in mind that when sowing grass and clover seeds you are making an investment; that you expect a profit from that investment for a number of years, and that the profit will be in proportion to the care taken in preparing your land **before the seeds are sown**. The condition of the seed bed has much to do with the success of the crop, for to germinate freely the seeds must be in close contact with a firmly settled soil—this means that the soil should be finely pulverized. Your profit also depends on the quality of the seeds you sow, so buy the best—**WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND**.

The Descriptions of the various varieties of grasses we have tried to make especially full and complete; the suggested combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes to be obtained.

ORCHARD GRASS

Orchard grass is a very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till

winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. When cut for hay be sure to cut when in bloom, or as soon thereafter as possible, for if left too long after blooming the woody fibre forms and the hay becomes coarse. Orchard grass is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils, provided they are well drained and not saturated with water, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but does not form a true sod, as it grows in tufts, so it is recommended that other grasses be sown with it. For this purpose a mixture of 15 pounds of orchard grass, 12 pounds of tall meadow oat grass, and 8 pounds of red clover has proved very satisfactory, all maturing at the same season, and is recommended for hay and pasture. If to be grown for pasture only, other grasses, such as red top or herd's grass, Kentucky blue, meadow fescue or Randall grass, perennial



Orchard Grass

and Italian rye grasses and alsike clover may be added to make a permanent pasture.

To have orchard grass fields continue in a high state of productiveness a light seeding should be made each spring to fill in bare spots or where the stand has become thin. A top dressing of well rotted stable manure applied each winter will help materially. Fertilizers applied in March at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds to the acre give very satisfactory results. **Wood's Grain and Grass Fertilizer, Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate and Nitrate of Soda** are best for quick results; for permanent improvement use **Wood's Standard Bone Meal**.

Present Price, TRADE-MARK BRAND: By mail, postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$8.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 16 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 14½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.

Sowing Grass Seeds on Fall Sown Grain

It is quite a common and very satisfactory custom to sow grass and clover seeds on fall sown grain, the grain acting as a nurse crop. Run the harrow over the grain and harrow again across the field after sowing the seeds. It will do the grain no harm; on the contrary, it helps, acting as a cultivation. This method assures the grass and clover seeds a firm seed-bed. This is also an opportune time to apply 300 to 400 lbs. of fertilizer; it will increase the grain crop and materially help the grasses and clovers, giving them a good start and sturdy growth to combat the weeds.

Prices Fluctuate —The prices named in this catalog are those ruling at the time the catalog was printed. Current prices are quoted in our "Crop Special"; we will quote you by mail or will fill all orders entrusted to us at the prices ruling at the time the order is received.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(EVERGREEN GRASS)

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of mid-summer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. Ripens at the same time as orchard grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and red clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom or as soon after as possible. It is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils and better results than most other grasses on light, medium or sandy soils.

When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, sow 12 pounds tall meadow oat grass, 15 pounds orchard grass, and 8 pounds red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 pounds of fancy clean red top or herd's grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. Other grasses, like Kentucky blue, perennial rye, Italian rye, red fescue, and meadow fescue can be added to this mixture; they will add materially to the value of the pasture and increase the yield. In March, apply fertilizers as suggested at the foot of description of orchard grass.

Nearly all the hay and pasture mixtures described on pages 62 and 63, contain liberal quantities of tall meadow oat grass.

Present price, by mail postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95; 25 lbs. \$7.00; 50 lbs. \$13.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 24½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

Postpaid Prices —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST
Sow 8 to 10 lbs. Fancy Cleaned Seeds to the Acre.

Red top or herd's grass is one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses for the South, and it is highly recommended for sowing on lands that will not grow Kentucky blue grass. It is well adapted to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and grows better in moist situations than almost any other grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to get a stand, and once established, it thickens and improves, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield each successive year.

Red top or herd's grass should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent pasture or hay. While it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated. It makes excellent pasturage and fine quality hay. When well established it spreads and will supplant other grasses. It is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash.



Red Top, or Herd's Grass



Timothy

As it matures at the same season as timothy, the two grasses are splendidly adapted for sowing together for hay and for grazing afterwards, sowing 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. A mixture containing 5 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 6 lbs. timothy, 10 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling or mammoth clover will give greater variety to the hay, and has proved very satisfactory.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 28 cts.; 10-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22½ cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over).

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

THE GRASS THAT MADE KENTUCKY FAMOUS.
Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

On lands that will grow Kentucky blue grass there is probably no other grass that equals it for making a permanent pasture, nor one that will yield a richer, sweeter and more nutritious pasture. Except on very light sandy soils it should be included in all grass mixtures sown for grazing. It is one of the first to start up in the spring and gives the very finest grazing till winter.

Kentucky blue grass is hardy, will withstand coldest weather, and the trampling of hoofs does not hurt it as the roots are thick and stout, and form a tough sod, but do not turn stock on it till the grass is strong and well established. As it takes a year or more to become well established, we suggest that it be sown with at least one other grass. If sown with a single grass use perennial rye grass, but a better mixture would be 15 lbs. Kentucky blue, 5 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 5 lbs. perennial rye grass, 10 lbs. meadow fescue or Randall grass and 5 lbs. red clover.

Although slow to establish itself, Kentucky blue grass, once a stand is had on land to which it is adapted, lasts for many years, as the plants spread with their underground roots and will improve year to year, and rarely needs reseeded. A thick, well set sod of Kentucky blue grass makes an ideal pasture, and for all lands adapted to its growth should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures.

Spring sowings of Kentucky blue grass should be made from the middle of February till the middle of April—the earlier the better to give it a good start before the weeds. Cover with a roller or brush; the roller affords the best possible covering for all fine grass seeds as it does not cover them too deep and assures a firm seed bed.

Our special grass and clover pasture mixtures described on page 62 all contain a liberal proportion of Kentucky blue grass.

Present price, by mail postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.45; 25 lbs. \$8.35; 50 lbs. \$16.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots 31 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 29½ cts. per lb.



TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass—A Peck Sows an Acre.

For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from 1½ to 3 tons to the acre.

Timothy requires good land to make good crops—this applies particularly to timothy, for, unlike other grasses, it does not enrich the soil, but exhausts it, so that top-dressing with stable manure or fertilizer is advised; the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of ammonia. If sown with sapling clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen.

The common practice in the West of sowing timothy and red clover mixed is not recommended, as red clover ripens earlier than timothy and timothy is easily injured by early cutting and the hay shrinks in weight. The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Timothy grows best on clay or heavy loam, lowlands and in mountainous districts, but grows quite satisfactorily on any good loamy soil, provided there is abundant moisture.

Meadow fescue or Randall grass, red top or herd's grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture is 6 lbs. timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 10 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling clover; this mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasturage on good loamy soils or on low ground. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 10 lbs. timothy and 8 lbs. sapling clover.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.05; 50 lbs. \$5.65, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10 lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 8¾ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8½ cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over).

SUDAN GRASS

A Wonderful Quick Growing Summer Hay Grass

Yields two or more cuttings a season.
Makes a bigger and better crop than millet.
It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting.
Stock eat it up clean, blades, stalks and heads.
A wonderful summer catch crop for hay.
A sure hay crop in a dry season.
Ready to cut in about 45 days after first cutting.
It can be grown with cowpeas and soy beans.

Sudan Grass is as big a yielder as Johnson grass, but it has none of the latter's objectionable features, for Sudan grass can never become a pest, for it is an annual with short fibrous roots that are killed by frost. Its greatest value is for hay, which is palatable and well liked by stock—the entire plant, leaves, stems and heads, is eaten. It should largely supplant millet, which yields only a single cutting, whereas Sudan grass will give at least two, and where the growing season is long, four cuttings a season have been had. It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find more than a hundred stems growing from a single root. Four tons to the acre is not an exceptional yield; eight tons have been grown where the season allowed four cuttings. The quality of the hay is good, analysis showing that it is equal to timothy and superior to millet. It is also strongly drought resistant.

Sow it after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say after corn planting time. It may be sown either with a grain drill or in rows two feet apart, and cultivated like corn. When sown in rows it grows 6 to 7 feet high; when sown broadcast it grows 4 to 5 feet high. Grown broadcast, the hay is finer and rather better than when grown in rows. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest; yet there are few grasses so little injured by standing beyond the proper stage for cutting.

Sudan grass may be profitably grown with cowpeas and soy beans, as being of erect growth it supports the pea vines and makes the cutting easier and allows them to cure more quickly; the mixture will give a better balanced ration than either fed alone. Almost any soil, from heavy clay to light sand, will grow Sudan grass. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre in 2-foot rows; 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.35; 50 lbs. \$10.25, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 23 cts.; 10-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 17 cts. per lb., bags extra.



Sudan Grass.

BERMUDA GRASS

Bermuda grass is as valuable to the South for grazing as Kentucky blue grass is to the North. It makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South, lasts for years, stands a long hot summer without injury, grows well in any soil that is not too wet, bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury, recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass has few equals. It has a distinct value in South Carolina and farther South, in the Gulf States and in the Mississippi Valley where it grows tall enough to cut for hay, and where crops varying from one to three tons are grown to the acre, the long season allowing two to three cuttings a year. Farther north, however, it is recommended for grazing, for growing on lands liable to wash, on galled places, railroad embankments, mill dams, etc., its matted roots binding the soil and preventing washing better than any other known grass.

If grown with burr clover, Japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, an all-the-year grazing may be had, the clover, grass and vetch coming on when Bermuda is dormant.

For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds, it makes a tough even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. To have an all-the-year green it should be grown mixed with perennial rye grass as Bermuda turns brown after frost.

Improves Land. Fine crops of cow-peas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda sod that previously would not yield a profitable crop, proving that besides being a valuable pasture grass it is also a soil improver, the matted growth of root-stocks adding an enormous quantity of vegetable matter.

To Eradicate. Bermuda grass will bear unlimited heat, drought and sunshine, but will not live when shaded by such crops as cow-peas, soy beans and velvet beans. If the sod is broken up in the fall, put in a grain crop and followed with one of these summer crops, there will be little or no Bermuda grass left. It may be killed by shallow plowing in the fall, exposing the roots so that they will freeze during the winter.

When to Sow. Delay sowing until the ground is thoroughly warm and sow only on well prepared land. The seeds are very fine, so it is useless to sow them on rough, cloddy, poorly prepared land. Sow broadcast, cover very lightly, not over half an inch deep, with a roller or light brush.

The seeds germinate very slowly. 6 to 8 lbs. sows an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.75; 50 lbs. \$16.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots 33 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 31 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb., bags extra.

RHODES, or EAST COAST GRASS

A perennial with very slender, erect, leafy stems 3 to 5 feet high. The second season it produces numerous runners, often 6 to 8 feet long, which take root at every joint, establish a constant succession of new growth even more productive than the older plants. It makes a heavy yield of nutritious hay, is easily cured, is relished by stock, and is eaten with practically no waste.

In the Gulf States three to five cuttings are usually made, as under favorable conditions a hay crop can be grown in about five weeks, and it is grazed during the winter; in Virginia it has yielded two to three cuttings a season.

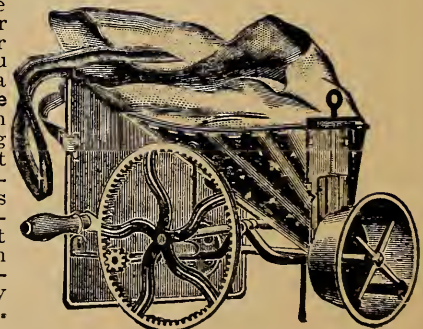
Although a perennial, it will not stand a temperature below 15 to 18 degrees. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre broadcast after frost is over; cover very lightly as the seeds are fine and light. Use a roller or plank drag to compact the soil and conserve the moisture.

By mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.35; 50 lbs. \$20.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 43 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 40 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 38 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 37 cts. per lb., bags extra.

Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

You will never know the real value of a seed sower until you have used one, or until you have a field you might have finished before a rain if you had one. The Cahoon sows 4 to 6 acres an hour at an ordinary walking gait all kinds of seeds that will flow, and will do it quicker and more evenly than is possible by hand. By following the simple directions sent with each seeder any one can sow better than an old experienced sower can sow by hand. **By mail postpaid, \$5.10. Not prepaid, \$4.75.**



Carpet Grass

Carpet Grass is fast proving itself one of the most valuable permanent grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils, thriving far better than Bermuda grass; it thrives vigorously on any kind of soil if moisture conditions are favorable, even if the land is acid, and will furnish more grazing than Bermuda grass.

It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling; in fact, it thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed and trampling seems to improve it.

It does splendidly sown with Japan clover and burr clover, the combination giving an all-the-year pasture.

On public parks and golf courses it will make a thick leafy sod that improves with close cutting.

It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow from early spring till midsummer 10 lbs. to the acre; on lawns and public parks heavier seeding is advisable. By mail postpaid, 1b. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.15; 25 lbs. \$9.85; 50 lbs. \$19.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 42 cts.; 10-lb. lots 38 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 36 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.

Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass

Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils and on low grounds. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, stands close grazing, and makes more and thicker foliage than even orchard and tall meadow oat grass. The roots penetrate deeply, adapting it to poor soils and making it quite drought resistant.

It is especially useful for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is at its best after two or three years, and although used principally in pastures, it makes a good hay, and cattle thrive on it whether green or dry. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre when sown alone. A good mixture when sown for hay is 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 5 lbs. herds grass, 6 lbs. timothy and 5 lbs. sapling clover. For a permanent pasture in which meadow fescue will predominate, we recommend 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 8 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue and 5 lbs. red clover. By mail postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$5.10; 50 lbs. \$9.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 22 cts.; 10-lb. lots 19 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 17 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 16½ cts. per lb.



Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass

Gulf States Pasture Mixtures

Along the coastal parts of the Carolinas and Georgia, in Florida and along the Gulf is a section in which some of the popular grasses, like orchard, tall meadow oat, timothy, Kentucky blue and other grasses, are not a complete success. This section, however, enjoys peculiar advantages as compared with other parts of the country. It has a long growing season in which stock may be grazed for eight to ten months in the year; it can grow foodstuffs and raise stock cheaper than any other part of the country, and there are grasses that are splendidly adapted to this particular section. They are carpet grass, paspalum dilatatum and Japan clover, of which we have made up special mixtures for light and heavier soils. Japan clover will furnish grazing the first season; carpet grass and paspalum are slower in starting and will not make much of a showing till fall. Early the following spring they all will furnish heavy grazing and will continue till late in the fall; in the extreme South they may be grazed all winter. All the grasses in these mixtures make a permanent pasture that will last for years, will make a continuous growth throughout the season, are drought resistant and are not injured by close grazing nor by the trampling of animals.

These mixtures are highly recommended by the Georgia College of Agriculture and the agricultural department of the Central of Georgia Railway Co. Sow 18 to 20 lbs. to the acre.

GULF STATES MIXTURE NO. 1.—For light or sandy soils. By mail postpaid, 1b. 55 cts.; 5-lb. \$2.40; 10 lbs. \$4.55; 25 lbs. \$10.85; 50 lbs. \$21.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 45 cts.; 10-lb. lots 42 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 40 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 38 cts. per lb.

GULF STATES MIXTURE NO. 2.—For heavier and clay soils. By mail postpaid, 1b. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.25; 25 lbs. \$10.10; 50 lbs. \$19.75.

Not prepaid, 1b. 42 cts.; 10-lb. lots 39 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 37 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.

Paspalum Dilatatum, or Dallas Grass

Paspalum or Dallas grass in the far South makes an all-the-year-round grazing and hay grass, but is recommended for general growing throughout the cotton sections where it may be cut twice a season, the second cutting being better than the first, and making green feed and hay of excellent quality. It increases rapidly from seeds and shoots out many suckers from the joints after the first cutting.

It stands close grazing, in fact trampling and grazing seem really an advantage to it, and is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils except those that are very dry and sandy, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. It is a perennial, makes a continuous growth during warm weather, growing 3 to 5 feet high; has a long growing season, starting early in the spring and remaining fresh and green till frost. Below the frost line it is a valuable winter grazing grass.

Sow from the middle of March till the middle of April; farther South it may be sown earlier; sow on well prepared land at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.20; 10 lbs. \$6.15; 25 lbs. \$14.85; 50 lbs. \$29.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 60 cts.; 10-lb. lots 58 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 56 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 55 cts. per lb.

Italian Rye Grass

Yields three or four cuttings a year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds; does better in damp situations than other grasses. Recommended principally for fall seeding. Full description in our Fall Catalogue. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 50 lbs. \$9.00.

Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 15½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.

Perennial Rye Grass

This grass is becoming more and more appreciated as a pasture grass. It produces an abundance of foliage that remains bright and green throughout the season, will bear frequent and close cropping, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is not easily injured by trampling. It prefers a stiff wet soil, but does well on any soil that is not too dry; it has given very satisfactory crops on lands too wet for timothy, lasting for several years.

In the far South where the lawns are of Bermuda grass, a sowing of perennial rye grass will keep the lawn green throughout the year. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 50 lbs. \$9.00.

Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 15½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.

Red Fescue

A grass that is deservedly becoming popular for sowing for pasture, making a fine, thick, durable turf that stands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. It resists drought and thrives on poor, dry soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides, making a close sod. Recommended for poor lands intended for grazing and for sowing with other grazing grasses. Grows well in shaded places, makes a good lawn, especially for putting greens on golf courses. By mail postpaid, 1b. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.20; 10 lbs. \$6.15; 25 lbs. \$14.85; 50 lbs. \$29.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 60 cts.; 10-lb. lots 58 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 56 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 55 cts. per lb.

Hard Fescue

Recommended for sowing with other pasture grasses and on lands too dry, light and gravelly for other grasses; does well in shady situations; very hardy, standing extremes of cold and heat and long droughts. By mail postpaid, 1b. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.80; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$12.85; 50 lbs. \$25.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 55 cts.; 10-lb. lots 50 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 48 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 47 cts. per lb.

Sheep Fescue

Lands that are worthless for growing other fine grazing grasses can be made of value by growing sheep fescue, for it will grow on thin, dry, sandy and rocky soils where few grasses will live, and will stand any amount of drought. It does not grow tall enough for hay, but in mixed pastures and on the unprofitable acres of the farm it will yield a handsome return. It also makes a good lawn grass, but as it grows in tufts, should be mixed with other grasses. By mail postpaid, 1b. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.80; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$12.85; 50 lbs. \$25.25.

Not prepaid, 1b. 55 cts.; 10-lb. lots 50 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 48 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 47 cts. per lb.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

SOW THEM FOR BIGGER AND BETTER GRASS CROPS



WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES

It is a well-established fact that mixtures containing a number of grasses produce greater yields than if only one or even two grasses are sown. This is demonstrated in nature, for in every old, established pasture you will find many different grasses, each supplying food at its proper season. Beal, in his well-known book, "Grasses of North America," says: "It has been repeatedly shown that a judicious mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained when one variety is sown by itself. Many sorts will occupy the ground more completely than one sort and help keep out the weeds." Another eminent authority on grasses writes: "I hold this proposition to be indisputable, that any soil will yield a larger and more nutritious crop, if sown with several kinds of grasses than when sown with only one or two species. Indeed it is a well-established fact that a mixture of only two or three grasses and clover will produce a less amount of hay than can be obtained by sowing a larger number of varieties together." Grasses differ in their manner of growth, some growing in

tufts and require other grasses to fill in; they differ in the season when each reaches perfection; they differ in the kinds of soils on which they do best. It is, therefore, necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the character and requirements of each grass in order to make up grass mixtures in proper proportions, suited to different soils, for different purposes and that will give maximum yields of hay or pasture.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES are made up from grasses in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; in those for cutting for hay we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are composed of grasses and clovers best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended, and in such proportions as experience has proved will produce the best results.

GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

MIXTURE NO. 1 — For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Perennial Rye Grass | White Clover |
| Alsike Clover | Orchard Grass |
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass | Red Top or Herds Grass |
| Alfalfa | Kentucky Blue Grass |
| Red Clover | Timothy |
| Meadow Fescue | Red Fescue |

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10-lb. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 2 — For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass | Red Top or Herds Grass |
| Orchard Grass | Red Clover |
| Perennial Rye Grass | Alsike Clover |
| Kentucky Blue Grass | Timothy |
| White Clover | Red Fescue |
| Alfalfa | |

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10-lb. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 3 — For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Alsike Clover | Red Clover |
| Orchard Grass | Tall Meadow Oat Grass |
| Red Top or Herds Grass | Kentucky Blue Grass |
| White Clover | Perennial Rye Grass |
| Red Fescue | Timothy |
| Meadow Fescue | Alfalfa |
| Italian Rye Grass | |

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10-lb. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 4 — For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Kentucky Blue Grass | Red Top or Herds Grass |
| Timothy | Italian Rye Grass |
| Orchard Grass | Mammoth Clover |
| Alsike Clover | Tall Meadow Oat Grass |
| Meadow Fescue | Hard Fescue |

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10-lb. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 5 — For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Red Top or Herds Grass | Alsike Clover |
| Italian Rye Grass | Kentucky Blue Grass |
| Meadow Fescue | Mammoth Clover |
| Timothy | Orchard Grass |
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass | White Clover |

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10-lb. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$2.40. Not prepaid, \$2.25.





HAY MIXTURES

Will also make splendid pasturage.

Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cutting, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.

MIXTURE NO. 6 — For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Orchard grass | Kentucky Blue Grass |
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass | Red Clover |
| Perennial Rye Grass | Red Top or Herds Grass |
| Red Fescue | Meadow Fescue |
| Alsike Clover | Alfalfa |
| | Timothy |

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 7 — For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass | Kentucky Blue Grass |
| Meadow Fescue | Perennial Rye Grass |
| Orchard Grass | Red Clover |
| Red Top or Herds Grass | Alsike Clover |
| Timothy | Alfalfa |
| Red Fescue | Italian Rye Grass |

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

Wood's Fair Green Mixture

For the College Campus, Public Square, Baseball Parks, Etc.

Athletic grounds require grasses that will not only form a smooth, thick turf, but they must be grasses that will stand a great deal of rough usage; they must give a good playing surface throughout the year, especially during the summer. For this purpose repeated tests have proved that on public playgrounds, baseball parks, croquet lawns, public squares, the fair green of golf courses, the college campus and school grounds, a mixture which has Bermuda Grass for its base is best adapted.

In the South no grass stands more abuse, is more drought-resistant than Bermuda Grass and none make a better summer lawn, but with it other grasses must be sown to have an all-the-year green growth. Our long experience enables us to offer a mixture splendidly adapted to meet these requirements.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.35; 50 lbs. \$14.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers on putting greens which require a strong, durable turf that will maintain a rich green the whole year round. This mixture is equally well adapted for tennis courts and for general lawn making.

By mail postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.70; 10 lbs. \$5.15; 25 lbs. \$12.35; 50 lbs. \$24.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 50 cts.; 10-lb. lots 48 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 46 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 45 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 8 — For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Meadow Fescue | Red Top or Herds Grass |
| Orchard Grass | Red Clover |
| Perennial Rye Grass | Alsike Clover |
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass | Timothy |
| Kentucky Blue Grass | Alfalfa |
| | Sheep Fescue |

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 9 — For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Red Top or Herds Grass | Italian Rye Grass |
| Timothy | Alsike Clover |
| Meadow Fescue | Kentucky Blue Grass |
| Sapling Clover | Sheep Fescue |

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 50 lbs. \$11.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

Meadow Mixture No. 10

Sow 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

Our Meadow Mixture No. 10 is a mixture of grasses that has particular value for permanent pasture. It is composed of an even greater variety of grasses than is contained in any of our other mixtures, is admirably adapted for both permanent pasture and for hay, makes a thick turf, and gives a splendid yield of grass that will be relished by all kinds of stock. On account of the greater number of grasses it contains it is adapted to a wider variety of soils than our other mixtures, each of which is prepared for lands of a certain character and for special purposes. We recommend it for sowing on practically all kinds of soils except very light sandy lands and on wet heavy low grounds.

By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 28 cts.; 10-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Wood's Famous Ensilage Corns



Wood's Famous Ensilage Corn at the Silo.

The Verdict of the Growers

I have been growing your Pamunkey Ensilage Corn for some years and have one of the best crops this year we ever saw. Many of the ears measure 11 to 12 inches long and 7½ inches in circumference. SUMNER G. BROSIUS, Chester Co., Pa.

The best ensilage corn I ever had I got the seed from your house. A. A. PEASLEY, M. D., Franklin Co., Ohio.

The Eureka Ensilage Corn I got from you people is the best I have had in a long time. It could not be better for feeding. My silo is 10x26 feet and I filled it off less than three acres. It grew 10 to 12 feet high. It was the best ensilage I ever had. It is all right. E. N. SNABLE, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

I do not feel that I can say enough for your ensilage corn. Some of my land is very thin. After planting your ensilage corn on it one year I found that it yields just twice as much as it did in other ensilage corn. It is the best ensilage corn grown for poor or thin land. I would not raise any other variety. A. J. FIELDS, Fauquier Co., Va.

The Pamunkey Ensilage Corn I bought of you was the best ever. I filled a 95-ton silo off of 3½ acres. Most of it was 15 to 18 feet tall. It pays to buy your seed every year; home grown seed will not do so well. J. ARCHIE BUCHANAN, Smyth Co., Va.

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage Corn can't be beat for ensilage on good land. It grows 12 to 14 feet high, has large stalks, plenty of fodder and some have two ears to the stalk. There isn't very much difference between Pamunkey and Wood's Virginia Ensilage; I like them both. I have been cutting ensilage for five years, using my own corn until this year. I did not think there could be so much difference in the height and size of the stalk. H. SCHMIDT, Prince Edward Co., Va.

I am sending you an ear of Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage Corn from a field of 2¼ acres from which I harvested 65 bushels per acre. This corn grew 12 to 15 feet high, 5-foot rows, 9 to 12 inches in the drill. This is a first-class corn. MURRAY GRIFFIN, Sumter Co., S. C.

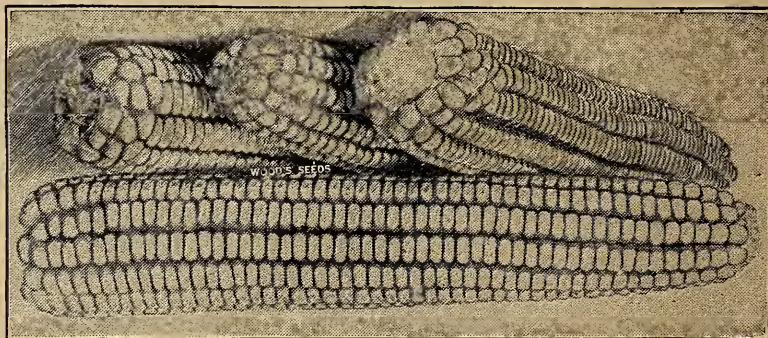
The Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage Corn we received from you this season was entirely satisfactory. The growth was rapid and very abundant. We expect to grow this brand of ensilage corn again next season. BEN CAMPEN, Wayne Co., N. C.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corns are bred up especially for ensilage purposes. They have established a wonderful reputation as silo fillers. This reputation is not local, but has extended to the dairymen and stockmen throughout the North and Middle West where the yields far outstrip the locally grown varieties. They make the height of stalk and abundance of blade that insure an immense tonnage. This increased tonnage means making ensilage at a lower cost and making your finished product in milk or stock at a lower price. This means more profit on your farm operations.

A CONVINCING DEMONSTRATION

For several years Dr. David F. Weeks, Superintendent of the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics, made tests of all the popular varieties of ensilage corns to determine their comparative yields. The result of the last test is given below, and shows that all the Southern grown varieties far outyield those grown further North, and that our Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage yielded three and a half (3½) tons more to the acre than the best yielding Northern grown variety. This test confirms the tests made in former years that Southern grown ensilage corns yield a far greater tonnage per acre than is possible to be had from corns grown further North.

| Variety | THE COMPARISON | Yield per acre |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Wood's Pamunkey | | 48,900 lbs. |
| Wood's Virginia Ensilage | | 47,700 lbs. |
| Southern White | | 46,400 lbs. |
| White Dent | | 43,200 lbs. |
| Eureka Ensilage | | 41,500 lbs. |
| Long's Champion | | 41,400 lbs. |
| Reid's Yellow Dent | | 41,400 lbs. |
| Lancaster Surecrop | | 40,400 lbs. |
| White Cap Yellow Dent | | 36,100 lbs. |
| Sweepstakes | | 30,600 lbs. |

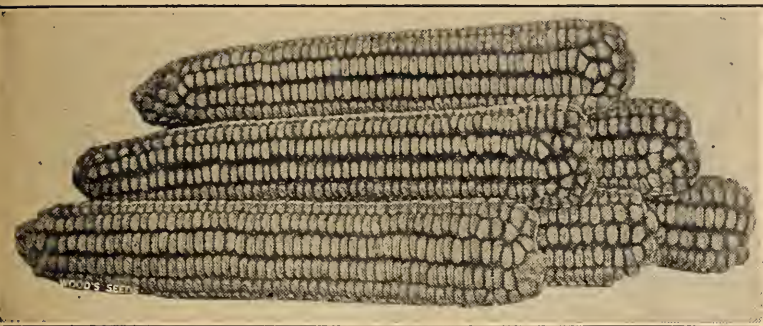


Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage

Our Pamunkey Ensilage Corn is bred for height of stalk, breadth and thickness of foliage, as well as size and number of ears. It is of strong and vigorous growth, attaining a height of 13 to 15 feet, yields an unusually heavy growth of fodder and usually bears two ears to the stalk. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, 2¼ to 2½ inches in diameter, with a good depth of grain. In tonnage of ensilage we do not believe it can be surpassed. Mr. J. G. Hiden, of Culpeper Co., Va., last season had stalks that attained 18 feet in height. It is a real silo filler, as proved by reports from dairymen and stockmen in every section of the country. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.25; bushel \$4.25. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00.

I have used no other corn for ensilage but Pamunkey Ensilage and have had excellent results. My average for five years is 11 tons per acre. A. M. LANES, Pulaski Co., Va.

Wood's Famous Ensilage Corns



Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage

This continues to be one of the most satisfactory ensilage corns, making a large growth of broad, thick, succulent fodder. The discriminating dairymen of the North and Middle West recognize its merits as a silo filler and plant it in increasing quantities each season. At a low cost it will yield an immense amount of succulent fodder for feeding either in the green state or as ensilage. Even in the short growing season in Canada it makes a growth of 12 to 15 feet with a luxuriant growth of broad thick foliage that makes the very best ensilage. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40 cts.; peck 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.20; bushel \$2.25.

Eureka Ensilage

Eureka is a double purpose corn, for aside from being a first-class ensilage corn, as a field variety it ranks high in yield. It is tall and leafy, 12 to 15 feet high, with an enormous growth of fodder. It bears one to two ears to the stalk, the ears frequently over 12 inches, and like all corns that bear more than one ear to the stalk, should be grown on good lands. We recommend it for bottom lands and low grounds. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.95; bushel \$3.65. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.30; bushel \$2.40.

Mattaponi Red Cob Ensilage

A white-grained variety that matures earlier than the other ensilage corns. The stalks are large and leafy and sucker freely, though our other ensilage corns seem to be gradually superseding it, even in the Middle West, where it has long been a favorite. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40 cts.; peck 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.20; bushel \$2.25.

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To Texas, Okla., Kan., and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

White Corns

Woodburn White Dent

Be sure to read what we say about this corn on page 3 of this catalog. Last season we distributed hundreds of bushels that was grown from seed stock bred and selected for twenty years by the United States Department of Agriculture. Every report that has come to us is exceedingly gratifying—well rooted, with a strong stalk that will not blow down easily; uniformity of growth; maturing well in around 100 days; ears of good appearance, well filled and solid. We want every farmer to give it at least a trial this season. By mail postpaid, quart 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.50; bushel \$4.75.

Not prepaid, quart 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

Collier's Excelsior

Although well adapted for general planting, Collier's Excelsior, because of its early maturity, is particularly recommended for growing in the mountain section and where the season is short. It makes a growth of 10 to 11 feet with a fairly thick stalk and well foddered. The ear averages about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 8 inches around; is carried about 5 feet high on the stalk, and each stalk bears one good ear, sometimes two. The grains are large and thick, make good feed and the best meal. Being a flinty corn, and the grain well covered, it does not make chaffy ears, as frequently happens with the big soft grained corns. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

Cocke's Prolific

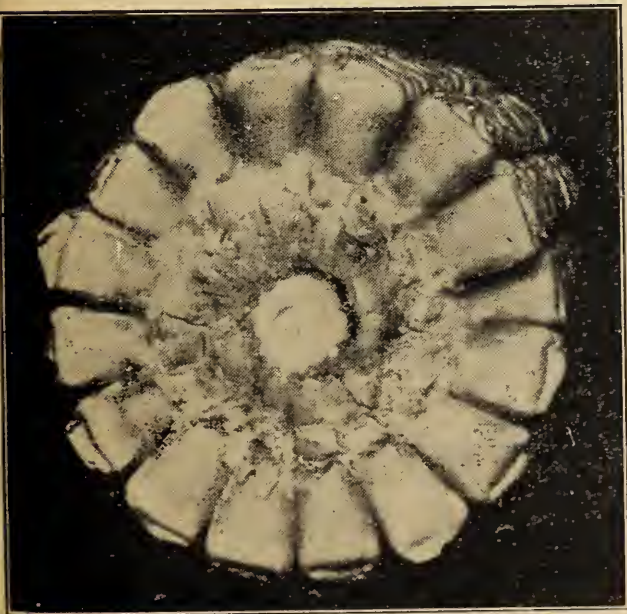
On good land, especially on river low grounds, Cocke's Prolific may be relied upon to produce from two to four good ears to the stalk. An average of 105 bushels to the acre was grown on fifteen acres of James River low grounds. It is a real prolific. The ears are of good average size, the grains are white and flinty, just the corn for meal and hominy. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

Improved Virginia White Dent

For generations Virginia White Dent has been the reliable old stand-by with Southern corn growers, and its merits are generally recognized. It makes a single ear to the stalk, but they are long and heavy; the grains are quite wide, deep and firmly set on a medium sized cob. The stalk is tall and carries a good growth of fodder. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.



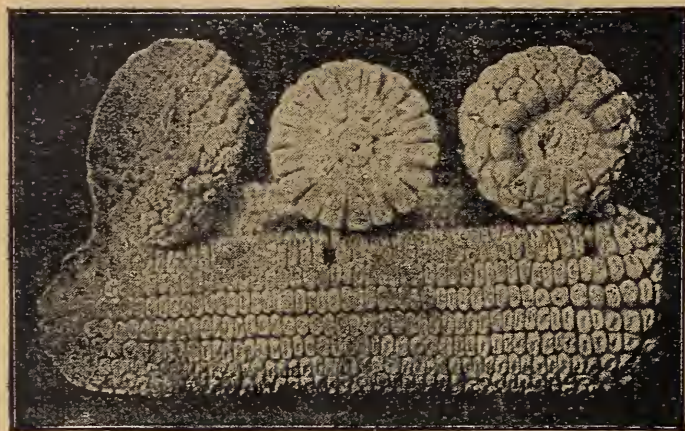
Casey's Pure Bred Corn.

Casey's Pure Bred

A big eared corn with a good depth of grain, the proportion of grain to cob being unusually good. The ear is long and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a single eared corn, but the length of the ear makes the yield as great or even greater than many two-eared varieties. The stalks are of medium height with ample fodder; medium early in maturity. By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

WHITE CORNS



Wood's Selected Boone County

There is probably no one white corn as extensively planted as Boone County. It has had unusual care in breeding and selection, and is recognized as one of the biggest yielders and has taken numerous prizes at state and county fairs for the best ears.

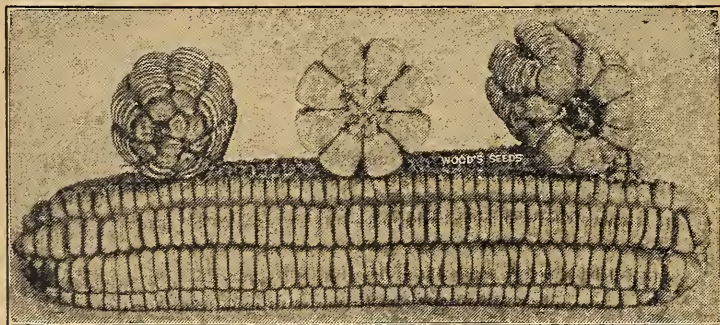
It makes a 10 to 11-foot stalk of medium size with a fair amount of fodder. The stalks bear one to two good ears, usually 10 to 11 inches long, that are carried 4 to 5 feet high. The grains are not flinty, so make good corn for feeding and milling. The ears are well filled at butt and tip; the grains are deep, soft and pure white. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bushel \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

Old Virginia Shoe Peg

A quick, vigorous grower that will give good returns on light sandy, loamy land, making at least one, sometimes two, good ears to the stalk. The grains are deep, as the name Shoe Peg indicates, and the cob medium small. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.



Hickory King

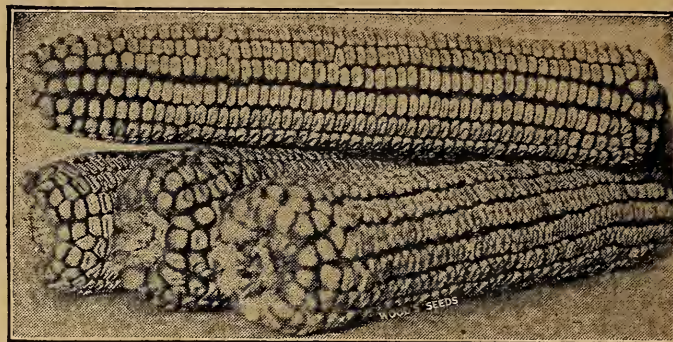
The grain is so wide and deep and the cob so small that often a single grain will cover the end of a broken cob. It has been called the Poor Man's Corn because it can be depended upon to produce a crop on poor, thin land; on good land it bears two ears to the stalk. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

Blount's Prolific

Starting with a corn yielding two ears to the stalk, Professor Blount by selection and breeding has produced a corn that comes early, makes enough growth of stalk and leaf to entitle it to a place among ensilage corns, and is a real prolific. Two of the Southern experiment stations class it among the largest yielders in their tests. Its early maturity adapts it particularly well for late planting. Unlike many common corns that are of a soft and spongy nature, Blount's Prolific is hard and flinty, and makes the very finest meal. The grains are of medium width and depth. A good yielder, and being a flinty corn is a good keeper. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.



Williamson Farm Snowflake

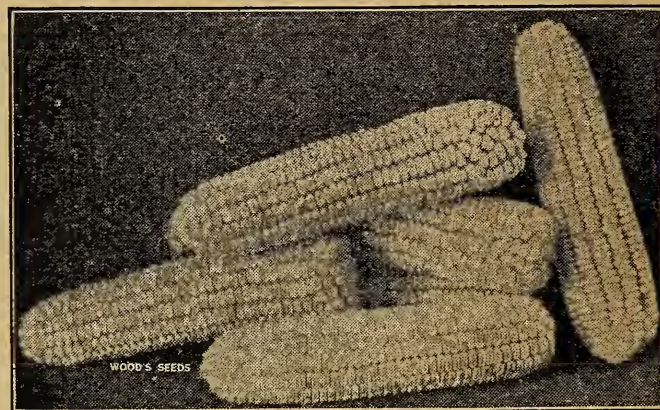
The ears are large, the grains deep, it matures in about a hundred days, and it nearly always carries two ears to the stalk. If necessary to replant in your field of late corn, use Snowflake. For growing on poor, thin land that will not bring the larger-stalked corns, for late planting, for replanting, and for roasting ears, Snowflake "fills the bill." No corn will make better meal, and for roasting ears no field variety can equal it. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bus. \$2.75.

Mosby's Prolific

Mosbys' Prolific can generally be depended upon to yield two or more good sized ears to the stalk. The cob is small to medium sized; grows 12 to 14 feet high; makes a good growth of fodder and carries the ears well up on the stalk. It is particularly well adapted to Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas, and Eastern and Southern Georgia. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50.



Biggs' Seven Ear

Mr. Biggs, the originator, says: "For twenty years I have been making this highly prolific corn, and believe it is the best corn I have ever seen. I made one year thirty-three and a third barrels to the acre; have made twenty-five barrels to the acre several years, and often have made fifteen, but never less than fifteen." The ears, although of good average size, do not compare in size with the big-eared varieties, yet in bushels to the acre it will outyield most of the larger-eared corns. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.25; bushel \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00.

Last spring I bought of you some Biggs' Seven Ear corn, some of which was planted on my place. The best of it ran over 100 bushels to the acre; in fact, the best corn I even saw. J. M. OUTLER, Laurens Co., Ga.

Paymaster

The grains are wide and deep, the cob small; this means an unusual proportion of grain to the ear, and the number of ears to the stalk assures a maximum yield to the acre. It makes a short, stocky stalk with strong roots, and will not blow down easily. Its early maturity adapts it splendidly for late planting. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50.

Yellow Corns



Wood's Prize-Winning Gold Standard

A detailed description of our Prize Winning Gold Standard Corn, of how well filled out at tips and butts, would not tell the story nearly so well as the above illustration. It is a reproduction of a photograph and shows every bit of space on the cob covered with corn with no waste space between the rows. The grains are deep on a medium small cob, the proportion of corn to cob much larger than on ordinary yellow corns as usually planted. This means more grain to the ear than is had from the shallow grained, big cob varieties. The stalks average about nine feet high, are good and stout with an ample growth of fodder and yield from one to two big ears to the stalk. The grains are deep, bright yellow; the cob is medium sized. **By mail postpaid, quart 35 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.50; bushel \$4.75.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

IT'S A REAL PRIZE WINNER

I bought Wood's Prize Winning Gold Standard Corn from you and this fall (1921) I got the blue ribbons for the best ten ears and the best single ear at the Community Fair, and also got the blue ribbon at the shelling contest in this county, shelling 83.1 per cent. corn against 79.3 per cent. and 79.2 per cent.
J. FRANK MILSTEAD,
Prince William Co., Va.

I have raised Wood's Prize Winning Gold Standard Corn for the last two years, and can recommend it. Exhibits from my farm won first prize for the best ten ears of corn, either white or yellow, at the local county institute in 1920, and first prize for the best ten ears of yellow corn at the 1921 Four County Fair held at Suffolk, Va., including Isle of Wight, Nansemond and Southampton Counties and Gates County, N. C.
HOWARD W. BABB,
Southampton Co., Va.

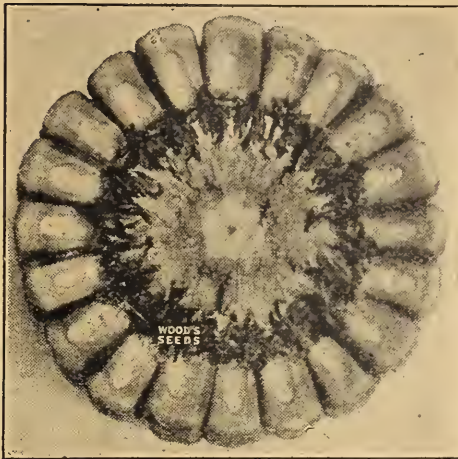
Virginia Yellow Dent

Gives satisfactory yields on practically all soils, generally making one to two ears to the stalk. Early and a good yielder. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Improved Leaming

Leaming is known the country over as a big yielding, early maturing yellow corn, and throughout the corn belt is as much grown as any other yellow variety. It originated in the Middle West, but having been grown and selected here for a number of years has been thoroughly acclimated.
Leaming does not make a large growth of either stalk or fodder, all the vigor of the plant going to make corn, making generally two big ears to the stalk with rarely a barren stalk. It does well on all soils, but prefers light to medium soils. The grain is wedge-shaped and covers the entire cob. The ears average about 10 inches long with 18 to 20 rows to the ear. The color is a deep, reddish yellow. Matures in about 100 days. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50.

Reid's Yellow Dent



Reid's Yellow Dent has a long and honorable record for dependability, good yields and generally satisfactory crops. A big yielder on good loam and heavy land, making ears that average 9 to 10 inches long with 18 to 24 rows to the ear, and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a true dent corn, the grains are medium narrow, wedge-shaped, and the rows are so close that there is practically no waste space between the rows. The cob is small for the size of the ear; makes one to two ears to the stalk. Our stock is exceptionally choice, grown from well selected ears and is sure to please the most exacting planter. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15 ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50.

Improved Golden Dent

A corn of outstanding prominence, and for a generation the most generally planted yellow variety. It makes a beautiful ear, and whether on the cob or shelled no yellow corn is more attractive. The grains are deep, medium wide and firmly set on a small cob. The shuck is close and completely protects the tip against adverse weather. We have known it to be under water for a day and come out perfectly sound. Our stock is well bred, the ears well filled out at both ends, it is a good yielder, it is what we would call a thoroughly dependable corn in every particular, one that we do not hesitate to recommend. Makes one to two ears to the stalk.



Improved Golden Dent

By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

At the Danville Fair I got first premium on the best single ear of your Golden Dent Corn, and got first and second premiums on Cocke's Prolific, the seeds of which I bought of you.

HENRY HAIRSTON, Henry Co., Va.

Sometime ago I purchased from you some Golden Dent Corn which I planted on river bottom land. This corn, in spite of a very dry season, made a yield of ten barrels to the acre.

A. D. SCOTT, Culpeper Co., Va.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Oats

What Oats to Plant

The oat is a cool season plant and requires early planting. If you can get them in early, the Virginia Gray Winter and Red Rust-Proof are recommended; if you cannot get them in before March 1st to 15th, the earlier kinds, like Fulghum, Burt and Swedish Select will no doubt give better results on account of their earlier maturity.

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats

If you have not seeded your oats by the first part of March, the Burt is a safe oat to plant, for in the hands of thousands of successful farmers it has proved its value as a good cropper and can generally be depended upon to mature in time to escape injury from heat. It makes a good growth of straw, is an abun-

dant yielder of bright, clean, heavy grain, is free from rust, and what is of equal importance when plantings are late, it is of early maturity. Early plantings can be cut in time to put the same land in corn, peanuts, cowpeas, millet or other summer crops. The Burt is a prime favorite for growing on the light sandy soils of the coast sections of the South Atlantic States, where the results have been uniformly good. The grains somewhat resemble the Red Rust-Proof, except that it is a little lighter in color. By mail postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.80.

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bushel 60 cts.; bushel \$1.05; 5-bushel lots, per bushel \$1.00.

Swedish Select Oats

Those who prefer a white oat for spring seeding will make no mistake in sowing Swedish Select. One of the State experiment stations reports in a test covering several years an average yield of slightly more than ten bushels to the acre over other varieties tested, and that the proportion of kernel to the whole grain averaged about 75 per cent. It has given especially good crops on light soils without any tendency to lodge, yet the straw is not large in proportion to the grain, which is large, thick and plump. Planters use such expressions as "The most satisfactory of all oats"; "Would not plant any other," and "Made a splendid yield," when they have occasion to write us about Swedish Select. During all the years that we have handled these oats the reports that have come to us from growers have told of decidedly satisfactory crops. By mail postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel 95 cts.; bushel \$1.75.

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bushel 55 cts.; bushel \$1.00; 5-bushel lots, per bushel 95 cts.

Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf Oats

Probably the best reason for the wide popularity of Virginia Gray Winter Oats is their extreme hardiness, for there is no other oat that will stand such extreme cold; at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station they proved the hardiest of all the varieties in their test. Another good claim for their popularity is their stooling propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield; one of the agricultural experiment stations reports that they stool more than any oat tested; their strong turfing and stooling characteristics give them advantages over all other oats for grazing purposes. They have the further advantage of weight, for no other oat will weigh as much to the measured bushel; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 pounds to the bushel. We have never seen wild onions in spring-sown Winter Oats, and on this account they always bring good prices for fall seeding. Be sure your spring seeding is done early, say by March 1st. By mail postpaid, peck 65 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, peck 40 cts.; ½ bushel 70 cts.; bushel \$1.25; 5-bushel lots, per bushel \$1.20.

Oat Soils and Fertilizer

Oats will produce well on poorer soils than other grains, but poor soils should have an application of 200 to 300 pounds acid phosphate per acre. This has been found profitable, whereas the use of a complete and more expensive fertilizer would not increase the crop sufficiently to show a profit on cost.

Fulghum Oats

The Fulghum is probably the most popular of the rust-proof varieties; they are certainly one of the earliest, being about two weeks earlier than the Applier. Its productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to the wide popularity it has attained. We have reports of crops that

yielded from 70 to 90 bushels to the acre, a yield that any other oat will find it hard to beat. They stool out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine, plump grains and strong straw that stands about 3 feet high; the length of straw is well worth considering if the oats are to be cut for hay. By mail postpaid, peck 65 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, peck 40 cts.; ½ bushel 70 cts.; bushel \$1.25.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

In the South Atlantic States the Red Rust-Proof Oats have attained a prominent place in farming operations. This is particularly true in the coast region where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory but where the Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light, sandy soil of that section. They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust. By mail postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.80.

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bushel 60 cts.; bushel \$1.05; 5-bushel lots, per bushel \$1.00.

White Spring Oats

This variety is quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are preferable, both as to yield and reliability. By mail postpaid, peck 55 cts.; ½ bushel 85 cts.; bushel \$1.60, bags included.

Not prepaid, peck 30 cts.; ½ bushel 45 cts.; bushel 85 cts.

Wood's Spring Pasture Mixture

A mixture of spring barley, rye, oats, vetch and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick, early and nutritious spring and early summer pasture that will give an abundance of grazing before the grass and clover pastures are ready. It makes a quick growth, is relished by all kinds of stock, and comes in before the natural pasture grasses have made sufficient growth to furnish grazing. Sow 2 to 3 bushels to the acre in January, February or March, the earlier the better. By mail postpaid, peck 80 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.30; bushel \$2.35.

Not prepaid, peck 45 cts.; ½ bushel 80 cts.; bushel \$1.45; 5-bushel lots, per bushel \$1.40.

Formalin Prevents Smut Smut in oats does serious damage; it reduces the yield and it lowers the market value of your crop. It can be easily prevented by treating your oats with Formalin before planting.

Spread the oats thinly on the barn floor and with a hand sprayer (see page 87) spray with Formalin mixed with an equal quantity of water; shovel the grain thoroughly and cover with bagging for 4 hours; it is then ready to plant.

Not prepaid, ½ pint 45 cts.; 1 pint (1¼ lbs.) 80 cts.; quart \$1.40; 2 quarts \$2.50. Formalin cannot be sent by mail.



Vetch

VETCH is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and soil improver. It grows surprisingly well on poor land. It reseeds itself. It increases the milk flow. It saves on the fertilizer bill. Stock eat it with relish and fatten on it. It yields a wonderful amount of forage and hay.

The growing of Vetch in the South is growing rapidly, as its merits and value are becoming better known and more appreciated. The fact that it can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working; covers the ground during the winter, preventing the leaching of valuable plant food; affords splendid grazing in the early spring, and can then be cut for hay or turned under in time to put in another crop of corn or cotton on the same land, should commend it to every farmer in the South. It makes an excellent substitute for clover for sections or on lands that will not grow clover.



Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**

For Feeding and Grazing It is eaten with relish by all kinds of stock, and its fattening properties are of a high order—analysis shows that it contains 17 per cent of protein. It furnishes splendid grazing during the early spring, and if not grazed too long, will produce a heavy crop of hay. All who are interested in an increased milk production and the fattening of stock will be well pleased with Vetch.

For Honey—While Vetch is in bloom bees makes more than double as much honey as at any other time in the year. At this time 25 to 50 pounds of honey is obtained from each stand of bees. Vetch honey is white and clear and of excellent quality.

Fertilizing Value Farmers' Bulletin No. 529, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "A ton of hairy vetch hay contains about 50 pounds of nitrogen, while the roots and stubble, including the nodules, contain approximately one-fourth as much more. This makes a total yield of 62½ pounds, which is equal to the nitrogen in 417 pounds of nitrate of soda. Besides nitrogen, vetch furnishes organic matter which is valuable in improving the physical condition of the soil and in making available the mineral elements of plant food in the soil."

Sow as early as the weather will allow, 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre, with 1 to 1½ bushels Rust-Proof Oats to hold the vines off the ground and make the cutting easier.

Hairy or Sand Vetch—The hardest vetch. Fine for hay, grazing and improving land. Resows itself, coming year after year from a single sowing. Grows well on all soils and surprisingly well on poor, thin land, and will stand extremes of drought, heat and cold. The yield of hay is really wonderful, as many as twenty long vines growing from a single root. It may also be sown in the fall to make hay about the end of May, for an excellent pasture or to prevent the leaching of plant food from the land by the winter rains. It never winter kills. By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$10.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 23 cts.; 10-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 18½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 18 cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.

Oregon Vetch Not as hardy as Hairy or Sand Vetch, but will not winter kill unless the thermometer falls below 15 degrees above zero. It is adapted to all the purposes for which Hairy Vetch is recommended, but it requires better soil and is not as resistant to drought and cold. Where conditions are favorable the yield is equally as large as Hairy Vetch. By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.75. Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8¾ cts. per lb. Bags extra on 50 lbs and over.

WHEN SOWING BROADCAST do it with a real sower and have the satisfaction of knowing that your seeds are evenly distributed. Two good seed sowers are described on pages 60 and 62.

BARLEY

There are some parts of the South in which the better grasses cannot be successfully grown, and other crops have to be depended upon to furnish grazing. For this purpose barley has been found very well adapted. It can be grown on a greater variety of soils and under a wider range of climatic conditions than almost any other grain crop, and adapts itself to the conditions under which it is grown, but do not sow it on moist land. Spring sowings of barley are not recommended as a grain crop, but principally for grazing; in favorable growing seasons it may be cut for hay.

Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. Put it in with a grain drill or with either a Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower or Cyclone Seed Sower. They are described on pages 60 and 62.



BEARDED SPRING BARLEY.—Sow it for grazing; does well sown with rye, rape and vetch. By mail postpaid, peck, 75 cts.; ½ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.35. Not prepaid, peck 40 cts.; ½ bus. 70 cts.; bushel \$1.30.

CANADA FIELD PEAS



Canada Field Peas make a fattening and milk producing food that will grow on land that will not produce a grain crop, and at the same time improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen—in this respect it is almost equal to the clovers. They yield heavy crops that may be either grazed or made into hay that stock eat greedily and thrive on. They grow 4 to 5 feet high, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely a second growth may be had. Pasturing the peas makes them stool out better and results in a finer growth of vine and a better hay.

CULTURE.—Sow in January, February or early in March, one bushel to the acre and plow in 4 inches deep

Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**

after which drill in one bushel of Rust-Proof Oats to the acre to hold the vines off the ground;

if sown alone sow 1½ bushels to the acre. Price: By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.70; bushel \$4.90. Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.60.

Wood's Seed Potatoes

Certified Seed Potatoes

This season we will not handle certified potatoes. The amount appropriated by the State of Maine was not sufficient to employ enough competent inspectors; some fields were inspected only once, and our information is that most of the fields were not inspected at all. Under these conditions we do not feel justified in offering potatoes as certified. We do claim that our potatoes are grown by the best growers in Maine; that they were grown from disease free planting stock that had been selected to produce seed potatoes, and that they were thoroughly sprayed during the growing season. Last year when many planters were grievously disappointed by planting poor stock shipped out by unreliable shippers in Maine, Wood's Seed Potatoes stood out prominently as of superior quality, and gave general satisfaction.

Culture

Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter; a clover sod or land that was heavily manured for the previous crop supply ideal conditions. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture, for a shortage of moisture means a poor crop. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the weeds and break the crust. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before the potatoes are planted, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use stable manure, as it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

Postpaid Prices

Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

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To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

IRISH COBBLER

Even the Early Rose at the high tide of its wonderful popularity was never more in demand than the Irish Cobbler is today—we believe we are safe in saying that 75 per cent of all the extra early potatoes planted today are Cobblers. Its popularity is based principally on its extreme earliness—it is ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose—but is also based on its reputation as a reliable and uniform yielder. One of its strong characteristics is that it makes few if any very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size, and you rarely see a knotty Cobbler for they are generally plump, handsome potatoes with smooth skin. The tubers are round to oval in shape, slightly flattened, have strong, well-developed eyes; the flesh is pure white and cooks dry and mealy. A first class potato in every respect, thoroughly dependable and well worth a place in every garden.

Our stock of Cobblers, both Maine and Second Crop, are grown and selected especially for planting purposes and carefully inspected before being shipped out.

MAINE-GROWN COBBLERS.—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.05; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.30, bags included. Not prepaid, ½ peck 35 cts.; peck 60 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.10; bushel \$2.00; bag (10 pecks) \$4.50; barrel (11 pecks) \$5.25.

SECOND CROP COBBLERS.—By mail postpaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$1.90; bushel \$3.40, bags included. Not prepaid, ½ peck 35 cts.; peck 65 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.15; bus. \$2.10; bag (10 pecks) \$4.75; barrel (11 pecks) \$5.50.

Second Crop Potatoes

These are Virginia grown and a second crop from selected Maine grown potatoes. Among the largest commercial growers in the South they are preferred even to the best Maine grown stocks, producing larger yields and potatoes of better quality. They average smaller than Maine and Northern grown potatoes, and as they plant further cost less per acre.

Maine-Grown Potatoes

In no State has as much attention been given to the selection and growing of potatoes for planting. We handle the best the State produces and can recommend them as thoroughly satisfactory.

Northern-Grown Potatoes

These are grown principally in New York State or Michigan by competent potato growers and are thoroughly inspected.

Insects and Disease

As soon as the potato bug appears apply arsenate of lead, Bug Death, Paris green, arsenate of calcium, or slug shot—all of them will kill the bug—and repeat the application as often as necessary. For later sprayings put the insecticide into Bordeaux mixture to make a combined fungicide and insecticide.

Results From Spraying

Under the direction of the extension service a demonstration on 10,000 acres in Pennsylvania showed an increase of about 75 bushels to the acre due to spraying. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture conducted a five-year test to determine the value of spraying potatoes. When sprayed with Bordeaux mixture alone the crop increased in every test—in one year the increased production was 67 per cent. When sprayed with Bordeaux mixture with a poison added the increase in the crop averaged 51 per cent, one year the crop being doubled. Bordeaux mixture prevents blight and invigorates the plants.

For description of Bordeaux mixture, insecticides and sprayers for applying them, see pages 86 and 87.

Prevent Scab and Fungus

Before cutting the potatoes put them into a burlap bag and immerse them 1½ to 2 hours in a solution of 1 pint formalin to 30 gallons water. Allow them to dry before cutting.

FORMALIN.—½ pint 45 cts.; pint (1¼ lbs.) 80 cts.; qt. \$1.40; 2 qts. \$2.50. Formalin cannot be sent by mail.

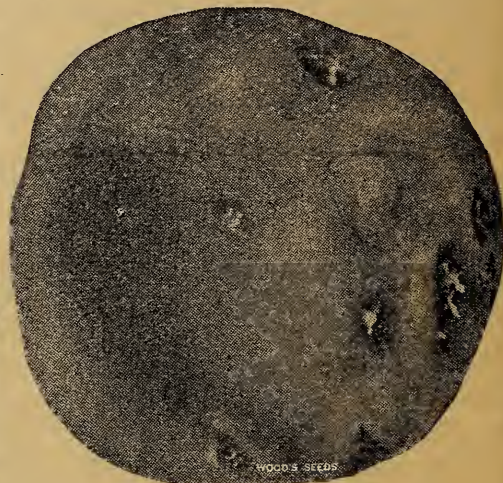
RED BLISS, or BLISS TRIUMPH

To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh or those who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste, a fine yielder and makes a very handsome potato. Where the Red Bliss is known and its merits appreciated it is in general demand. Many of the potatoes sold as new Bermuda potatoes are Second Crop Red Bliss.

MAINE - GROWN RED BLISS. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.05; bushel \$3.70, bags included.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 70 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.30; bushel \$2.40; bag (10 pecks) \$5.50; barrel (11 pecks) \$6.25.

SECOND CROP RED BLISS. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.05; bushel \$3.70, bags included. Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 70 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.30; bushel \$2.40; bag (10 pecks) \$5.50; barrel (11 pecks) \$6.25.



Red Bliss, or Bliss Triumph.

Potatoes for June and July Planting

Every year we carry in cold storage large quantities of all the leading varieties so as to have them in sound, vigorous and unsprouted condition for June and July planting. They should be spread out a few days before planting and if cut, should be covered with plaster or road dust to prevent bleeding in case the ground is hot and dry.



Red River Early Ohio

—This extra fine strain of Early Ohio is one that can be depended upon to make

NORTHERN GROWN a crop on a greater variety of soils than almost any other potato. It will make its best crops on loam or stiff soils, but does well even on light land. As the vines make an erect growth, they are easy to cultivate; the potatoes grow compact in the hill and are easy to dig. They are very uniform in size, make few small potatoes, have a smooth skin, and the shallow eyes assure the minimum of waste in peeling. Notwithstanding its earliness it is a good keeper. The flesh is pure white and cooks dry. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.75; bushel, \$3.10.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 30 cts.; peck, 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.00; bushel, \$1.80; bag (10 pecks), \$4.00; barrel (11 pecks), \$4.75.



Spaulding No. 4 Rose

NORTHERN GROWN

—The tubers are shorter, thicker and larger than Early Rose and have that attractive pinkish skin so much preferred by many growers. Although a little later than Early Rose it has a better shape, averages larger, makes fewer small potatoes and is a better yielder. Very mealy and dry and keeps well. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 55 cts.; peck, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.75; bushel, \$3.10. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 30 cts.; peck, 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.00; bus., \$1.80; bag (10 pecks), \$4.00; barrel (11 pecks), \$4.75.

Late Potatoes



Green Mountain Potatoes.

Green Mountain

—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin. The tubers generally run uniformly large with very few small potatoes, especially if grown on good ground. Medium late in maturity; not susceptible to disease; a uniform producer and of the finest table quality. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 60 cts.; peck, \$1.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.85; bushel, \$3.30. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 35 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.10; bushel, \$2.00; bag (10 pecks), \$4.50; barrel (11 pecks), \$5.25.

Lookout Mountain

—The wide popularity of Lookout Mountain is due to its heat and drought resistant quality which enables it to withstand a hot and dry season and yet make a satisfactory crop during the cooler weather of the fall. Among late potatoes there is probably no variety that is a surer cropper, and the potatoes are generally of good size, smooth, oval in shape with white skin. By mail postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 60 cts.; peck, \$1.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.80; bushel, \$3.20. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 35 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.05; bushel, \$1.90; bag (10 pecks), \$4.25; barrel (11 pecks), \$5.00.

Improved Peach Blow

—An old favorite for late planting. The skin is slightly tinged with pink. Of attractive appearance and one of the best keepers. Our stock is superior to the old Peach Blow, being rounder and of better quality. One of the most dependable late varieties, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat. Very popular all throughout the South. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 55 cts.; peck, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.75; bushel, \$3.10. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 30 cts.; peck, 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1.00; bushel, \$1.80; bag (10 pecks), \$4.00; barrel (11 pecks), \$4.75.



McCormick Potatoes

McCormick

—The McCormick has established itself in popular favor not only because of its smooth white skin and generally attractive appearance, but because of its uniformly heavy yields—some of the biggest crops grown on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland have been McCormicks. The potatoes are oval in shape, have well-distributed eyes, no rough potatoes, peels without waste, and the quality is all that anyone could wish. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 55 cts.; peck, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.75; bushel, \$3.10. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 30 cts.; peck, 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$1.00; bus., \$1.80; bag (10 pecks), \$4.00; barrel (11 pecks), \$4.75.



Lookout Mountain Potatoes.

Sweet Potatoes

—At the time this catalog is printed these cannot be quoted. Write for prices about April 1st.

Cow Peas

THE SOUTH'S ECONOMICAL SOIL IMPROVING AND HAY CROP

FACTS ABOUT COW-PEAS

Pound for pound, cow-pea hay is as valuable as clover hay. It is nearly equal in value to alfalfa and wheat bran. It contains four times as much digestible protein as timothy hay.

Horses and mules need no grain through the winter when fed cured cow-pea hay.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow-peas."

Makes a fine feed for work and beef stock and dairy cattle.

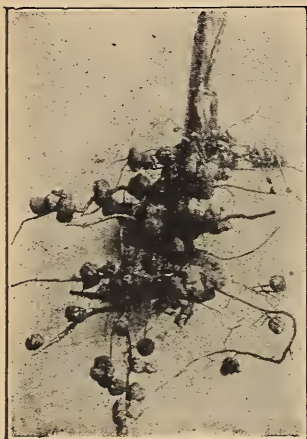
Cotton can be grown for three successive years after a cow-pea crop.

Wheat and oat lands put into cow-peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land.

Does not require expensive fertilizer, but adds nitrogen to the soil and improves its mechanical condition.

They can be grown on any soil that is not too wet.

There is no cheaper way to improve poor land than by growing cow-peas.



Nitrogen Nodules on Cow-Pea Roots.

Cow-Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops known. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing Cow-Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil; it is considered more economical to cut the vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown.

GROWN FOR HAY, they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. Bacon made from hogs fed on it is much sweeter, more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

Cow-Peas, like all other leguminous crops, have the power of extracting free nitrogen from the atmosphere and storing it in the roots; so that even after the crop is cut, the land is enriched and its condition improved.

When the whole crop is turned under as a soil-improver, it is better to do it after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

Whippoorwill—Sometimes called Shinney Peas. The Whippoorwill is more largely grown than any other cow-pea, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long, and because of its large yield of both hay and peas. It matures early, makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Has brown speckled seeds that are easily threshed. Recommended where an early variety of unusual growth is wanted. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.25.

New Era—There are several good reasons why the New Era pea is so popular; it ranks among the earliest; it is of more erect growth than any other variety, and the seeds are the smallest of all cow-peas, requiring fewer peas to the acre—three pecks to a bushel per acre will give ample seeding. Its upright growth makes it easy to harvest and cure. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.25.

Groit—A cross between Whippoorwill and New Era that is as early as either, and makes more vine than the New Era. When grown without soy beans or other support, the mass of growth generally averages two feet or more over the field. It is rust-resistant; leaves medium in size, and of a lighter green color than those of the Iron. By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.25.



FERTILIZING COW-PEAS. Acid phosphate or bone and potash are the best fertilizers for cow-peas, and it is not necessary to use fertilizers containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC. Cow-Peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans and corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel to one bushel of cow-peas. When Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow-peas, sow one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow-peas to the acre.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH MILLET for a hay crop has proved very satisfactory, making a large yield of most nutritious hay, which is readily saleable at good prices.

The New Era and the Whippoorwill are the best kinds to sow with German or Golden Millet, one bushel of peas to three-fourths of a bushel of millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time, and make an excellent combination of large-yielding and most nutritious feed.

WHEN TO PLANT. Cow-Peas can be planted in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Plant with a grain drill or in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, and cultivate two or three times—bigger crops are often made when grown in rows. They may also be put on a grain stubble with a disc drill without plowing. If cut when the pods are turning yellow the hay cures easier and more rapidly than if cut earlier. Leave in the swath till well wilted on top.

Inoculate this Seed with FARMOGERM

Brabham—The Brabham Pea is rapidly growing in popularity everywhere. The seeds are similar in appearance to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly as other kinds. It is disease-resistant, vigorous in growth, holds its foliage well, and is particularly valuable where it is desired to save and cure the foliage. One of the best varieties for very poor land. By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.25.

Red Ripper—Makes almost as large a growth of vine as Wonderful or Unknown, and an enormous yield of hay. A splendid pea for growing with corn or sorghum; medium late in maturing. By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck, 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.25.

Iron—A vigorous grower, the vines growing 4 to 5 feet long, with large dark green leaves that it holds for a long season. The pods are 6 to 8 inches long and well filled. Medium early, a prolific bearer, is never affected by rust, and makes a particularly fine hay. It is highly recommended for growing on lands inclined to be pea-sick. The seeds are smaller than the average cow-pea, consequently fewer peas are necessary to plant a given area. By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck, 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.25.

Taylor or Early Crowder —In some sections called Gray Goose. A large speckled pea that makes a large growth of vine, the branches often 6 feet long, a large long pod, and a large yield of shelled peas. The extra long growth provides an unusual amount of vegetable matter for turning under. Matures early and makes an excellent hay. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.60; bushel \$4.80. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

Wonderful, or Unknown —Makes an enormous growth, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any variety of cow-peas. The vines are of a running habit, and cover more ground and make more hay than any other variety, but make rather fewer pods and fewer peas in proportion. Should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.55; bushel \$4.70. Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; bushel \$3.40.

Black —The Black Pea is largely grown on the sandy soils of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, where it makes a fine growth of vine and plenty of peas, but it does well under widely different conditions and soils. On heavy clay land it makes a heavy growth of vine, but produces few seeds. It is a favorite for growing in corn for pasturing hogs, as the peas do not decay readily. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.25.

Clay —One of the medium late varieties of cow-peas. Vigorous growth of vine, running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States. A little earlier than the Unknown or Wonderful Pea, and a good variety for soil-improving. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.35; ½ bus. \$2.45; bushel \$4.55. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.25.

Mixed Cow-Peas —A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow cow-peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.35; bushel \$4.40. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel \$3.10.

Mixed Cow-Peas and Soy Beans —The advantage of growing soy or soja beans with cow-peas will be readily recognized by those who have had trouble in harvesting peas, especially those that make an extra long growth. The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier but the combination of cow-peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.30; bushel \$4.25. Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel \$2.95.

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

Cream Crowder —Not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best-flavored table peas. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil-improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. By mail postpaid, quart 50 cts.; ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.20. Not prepaid, quart 40 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.75.

Early Ram's Horn Black-Eye —An early maturing type of black-eye pea that is generally grown for table use, but it makes a sufficiently large growth of vine to make it a good soil improver as well. The peas are of good size.

By mail postpaid, quart 35 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.80; ½ bus. \$3.30; bushel \$6.30. Not prepaid, quart 25 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.60; bushel \$5.00.

Large Black-Eye —The most popular and most extensively grown of all the Black-Eye varieties. The peas are larger, the vines are of taller growth, and they yield more abundantly. They are always in demand, both green and dried. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 90 cts.; peck \$1.55; ½ bus. \$2.80; bushel \$5.30. Not prepaid, quart 20 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

Gallavant, or Lady —The peas are the smallest but the sweetest and best-flavored of all the edible cow-peas—it probably should not be called a cow-pea. They are prolific bearers and may be used either green or dry. By mail postpaid, quart 50 cts.; ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.20. Not prepaid, quart 40 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.75.

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 To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

WHITE NAVY BEANS

For dry shelled beans for winter use more navy beans are grown than all others combined; the famous Boston-baked bean is made of navy beans. The plant is strong and upright, holds the pods off the ground, preventing injury in wet weather, and matures all at once. The last of June or in July plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, nor after they begin to blossom, and do not cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. A peck plants an acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb. (Bags extra on 50-lb. lots and over.)



BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is the poor land crop, preferring light soils, but grows well on nearly all soils that are not too rich. No grain crop can be grown in so short a time, only eight to ten weeks being necessary to make the crop. No crop is easier to grow; it is a good soil improver; a splendid summer cover crop for orchards; bees that feed on buckwheat blooms give an increased production of honey; it is a most excellent late summer catch crop, requiring but little preparation and labor; it is fine for smothering weeds on lands to be put into grass in the fall, and buckwheat flour makes the most delicious cakes.

As the grains will not form in hot weather, sowings should be deferred until eight or ten weeks before frost. Sow one bushel to the acre, either broadcast or with a grain drill.

JAPANESE.—A week earlier and larger-grained than Silver Hull, A good yielder. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.50; bushel \$2.70, bags included. Not prepaid, ½ peck 30 cts.; peck 50 cts.; ½ bus. 90 cts.; bushel \$1.65.

SILVER HULL.—Makes pure white flour; has a plump, full berry and very thin hull. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.55; bushel \$2.80, bags included. Not prepaid, ½ peck 35 cts.; peck 55 cts.; ½ bus. 95 cts.; bushel \$1.75.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seeds fed to poultry make a real egg-producer, being rich in oil and protein, they make an ideal food during the moulting season; the leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. Under favorable conditions 40 to 60 bushels can be grown on an acre; more than 100 bushels have been grown on extra good land in an unusual season. When ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover, and when cured they will thresh easily. It is claimed that sunflowers grown near the house will prevent malaria. Plant and cultivate like corn. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$6.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 11 cts.; per lb. 50-lb. lots 9½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.

Soy or Soja Beans

FEEDING VALUE. Soy bean hay contains a high per cent of protein, is superior to cow-peas in feeding value and as a milk and butter producer is equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal. The beans and bean meal contain about 35 per cent of digestible protein and stock eat them with relish and thrive on them. Hogs fed on soy beans in combination with corn fatten much more economically than on corn alone—a bushel of soy beans is worth at least double as much for feed as a bushel of corn. For feeding beef cattle experiments have proved soy beans to be about 50 per cent greater value than cow-peas. They make an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with roughage.

CULTURE. Soy beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land cleaner and in better condition for the following crop. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils plant deeper, but not more than 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre; in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in April, May or June.

WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SOY BEANS

They will grow on all kinds of soils.
Soy beans have a higher feeding value than cow-pea hay.
Soy bean hay is more nutritious than cow pea hay and stock like it better.
As a milk and butter producer soy beans are equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal.
A bushel of soy beans is worth more for feed than two bushels of corn.
They can be hogged down without any harvesting expense.
When cut at the proper stage of growth the hay is equal to alfalfa for dairy cattle.
Drought and excessive rainfall affect them less than cow-peas.
It is one of the easiest crops to grow and harvest.
They make a fine hog pasture.
They can be grown with cow-peas to hold the pea-vines off the ground; will improve the quality of the hay and make it easier to cure.
They increase the yield of the following crop.
They make a rich and nutritious hay and one of the cheapest.
The beans always find ready sale at the oil mills and for planting.
It is one of the South's most economical soil improvers.
They require no fertilizers except acid phosphate.



SOWING WITH OTHER CROPS. Soy beans can be grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop of forage and giving a better balanced ration. Soy beans and cow-peas make a good combination, the beans supporting the pea-vines, and the yield is nearly always greater than of either crop alone. Plant half-bushel soy beans to one bushel cow-peas to the acre. Soy beans and corn is another well recommended combination, the beans being planted in the hill with the corn, or in alternate hills or alternate rows, depending on the proportions wanted in the feed.

Sorghum and a late variety of soy beans make a good combination, provided the sorghum is not planted too thickly. Sudan grass and soy beans will give a better balanced feed than Sudan grass alone, as its protein content is low, while that of soy beans is high.

INOCULATE. Be sure to inoculate the seeds with soy bean bacteria. Not only will you have assurance of a surer stand but a better crop and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of the nitrogen stored in the bean roots.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

Mammoth Yellow —The latest, yet the most extensively grown for both beans and forage, both of which it yields in great abundance. It grows more than 3 feet high, is erect in growth and can be cut with a mower. Particularly valuable for Virginia and further South for both beans and forage. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$3.90.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.40; bushel \$2.60.

Brown —Makes a large and quick growth and very prolific in yield of beans. Probably no variety is so well suited for planting with cow-peas, as they mature nearly together. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$4.05.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

Wilson Early Black —A very prolific variety, and one of the best where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is about three feet. The Delaware State Experiment Farm, after a most extensive investigation, recommends the Wilson Black as ahead of any as a combination hay and seed variety. It was found to mature in about 115 days, to stand up well, make pods a good distance from the ground and retain its seed. Its fine stem enables it to cure quickly for hay. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.35; bushel \$4.30.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00.

Virginia —On account of its abundant growth and large yield of beans the Virginia makes most excellent hay and ensilage. As it is about 20 days earlier than Mammoth Yellow, it can be grown further North and throughout the corn belt. The vines make a fine growth, are filled with pods, stand about 3 feet high, are easy to cut and easy to cure. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.60; bushel \$4.80.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

Tar Heel Black —About two weeks earlier than Mammoth Yellow and makes almost as tall a growth. The vines stand upright, are not coarse and are well filled with pods. Fully equal to any early variety for hay and seed production. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$4.05.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

Biloxi —An upright variety growing 5 to 6 feet high, covered with a dense mass of foliage that does not shed easily when harvesting. A heavy yielder of beans; the oil and protein contents are high; a fine bean for hogging down, for planting with corn or sorghum and for oil. The pods are less liable to pop than most varieties. By mail postpaid, qt. 50 cts.; ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.20; ½ bus. \$4.10; bushel \$7.80.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.75; ½ bus. \$3.35; bushel \$6.50.

Hollybrook Early —Makes a quicker growth and matures its crop two or more weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow and makes a large yield, both of forage and pods. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick grower. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.30; bushel \$4.30.
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00.

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To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Velvet Beans

The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

A FINE FALL AND WINTER GRAZING CROP

Velvet Beans make an enormous growth, better than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time far surpassing cow-peas, and are especially desirable for lands where pea-wilt and nematode attack the cow-pea, as they are immune to these diseases. Velvet Beans are usually planted a peck to half a bushel to the acre in rows 5 feet apart, 2½ to 3 feet apart in the row. As a soil improver they are considered superior to cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as cow-peas, but as the yield is so much greater, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add as much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing.—In the South, Velvet Beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose is one of the best crops for the light soils and in the long season of the Gulf Coast and Florida. They should be allowed to grow until December, or until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining is plowed under as a soil improver, and adds very materially to the productiveness of the soil.

Velvet Beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in five-foot rows, three feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry, it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze. It furnishes most nutritious and fattening food, and is considered the cheapest method of fattening cattle; at the same time the roots and what is left of the vines when turned under make a good soil-improver.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM



Velvet Beans Growing in Corn.

100 DAY or SPECKLED VELVET BEANS

Although it will not mature the pods in one hundred days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther North than the common Velvet Beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil-improver. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$3.90, bags included.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.40; bushel \$2.60.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS

The Osceola has given excellent results in Virginia, and even more northerly sections, as a forage crop. In Virginia we have found it to make fully as much growth of vine as the Early Speckled or 100-Day, with pods larger and farther advanced in the same length of time. It also has the advantage of being free from the itching furze which makes other velvet beans rather disagreeable to pick. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.35; bushel \$4.30, bags included.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00.

BUNCH VELVET BEANS

Recommended for planting in orchards or in cornfields where a heavy growth is desired for forage or soil improvement, that at the same time will not cover or pull down the corn. On ordinary land it grows about two feet high, spreading out for several feet, and if planted 15 to 18 inches apart is claimed to produce nearly as much forage as the vining varieties. It is about three weeks later than the 100-day bean. The ease with which the crop can be handled compared with the running varieties makes the Bunch Velvet Bean particularly desirable. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.60; bushel \$4.80, bags included.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

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To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.



A Single Plant of Bunch Velvet Beans

Sorghum and Sugar Cane

CULTURE.—Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, on a rich, well drained clay loam, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. After the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier, it may be pastured or cut for fodder. Sorghum may be grown with cow peas and soy beans either in rows or broadcast.

Sugar Drip

Since we introduced this variety several years ago no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of forage nor in the amount of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.35; 50 lbs. \$6.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

Whether you grow it for syrup, for ensilage or for feeding, you will like it. It makes syrup of a bright amber color and fine flavor. The syrup yield is good, frequently from 175 to 200 gallons to the acre. As it grows 10 to 12 feet tall, with an abundance of fodder, it makes a most economical ensilage, filling the silo at a minimum of cost.

Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows when the ground has become thoroughly warm, thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows, and cultivate just as you do corn. For making syrup, cut just before the heads ripen, at which stage the sugar content of the plants is greatest. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.35; 50 lbs. \$6.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.



Sugar Drip Sorghum.

Milo Maize

A wonderfully drought-resistant non saccharine sorghum that makes a thick succulent growth of nutritious milk-producing forage. It stools from the ground and shoots from the joints. The plant makes fine feed and ensilage, and the grain is fattening for cattle and poultry. For fodder and ensilage cut when in the dough state.

Plant in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows after the ground is thoroughly warm, and give it the same cultivation you would corn. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.35; 50 lbs. \$4.25.**

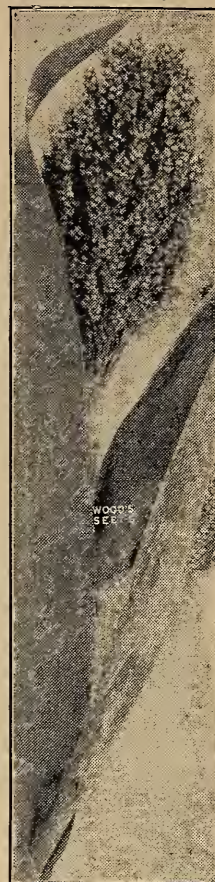
Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 8 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 6 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 5 cts. per lb.

SOW QUICKER AND SOW BETTER

Give your broadcasted seeds a more even distribution by sowing with a seed sower. They sow better and more quickly than you can by hand, and frequently pay for themselves in a single day by getting your seeds in before a rain. They are described on pages 60 and 62.



Milo Maize.



Shallu.

Kaffir corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage; it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but it starts again with the first rain; it can be grown with cowpeas, holding the pea-vines off the ground and make a better feed; all kinds of stock like it. The grain as well as the plant makes fine feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons. Feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk.

With cowpeas, sow broadcast one peck of kaffir corn to a bushel of peas; sown alone three pecks to a bushel broadcasts an acre; in drills 6 to 8 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. Plant from after the ground is thoroughly warm till early in June. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.35; 50 lbs. \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 8 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 6 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 5 cts. per lb.

Early Amber Cane

One of the earliest sorghums and furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early it will yield two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. Grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; 5 to 6 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-foot rows. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.**

Not prepaid, per lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $7\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.

Early Orange Cane

About ten days later than Early Amber Cane, but makes a taller and more leafy growth. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after cutting. Requires the same quantity per acre as Early Amber. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.**

Not prepaid, lb. 14 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $7\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.



Kaffir Corn.

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat

A non-saccharine sorghum of special value in dry seasons—few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out—three to six stalks frequently come from a single root. Cut when at the dough stage, and a second cutting may be had. When grown as a grain crop the tops are cut, cured in a dry place and threshed like other grains. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground; it is of high feeding value, and will take the place of corn; the flour makes excellent pancakes. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.

Feterita

Feterita has given most excellent results, particularly in dry seasons and when grown on dry land. In many respects it is like kaffir corn, but earlier, has a softer grain, and is adapted for the same purposes. It makes a heavy growth, stools heavily, as many as six to eight shoots come from a single root. It is among the earliest of the non-saccharine sorghums, and where the season is long may be planted after wheat is cut. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.60; 50 lbs. \$4.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 9 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 7 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb.

Kaffir Corn

JAPANESE, or BARNYARD MILLET

Called Billion Dollar Grass in the West.

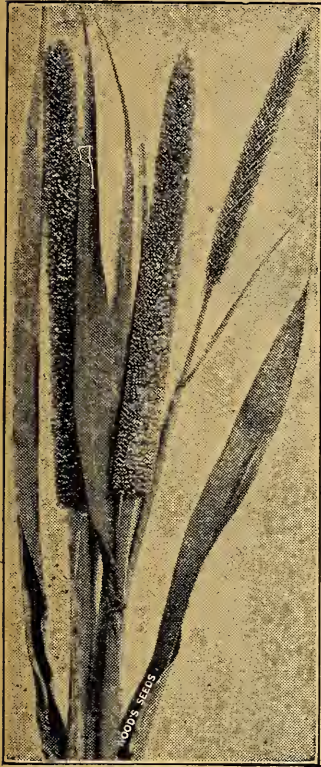
Distinct from other millets; grows 4 to 6 feet high yielding an enormous crop that in quality is equal to cornfodder and is relished by stock. Sow in May, June or July 20 lbs. to the acre broadcast; or sow in 15-inch drills and cultivate until it is 18 inches high. When green, feed a moderate quantity at first, gradually increasing the quantity as the animals become accustomed to it. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.25.**
Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called Pencillaria.

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three or four cuttings a season, and keep on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 25 lbs. \$4.85; 50 lbs. \$9.25, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 22 cts.; 10-lb. lots 18 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 16 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.



Pearl Millet.

GOLDEN, or GERMAN MILLET

Golden or German Millet makes a quickly grown, easily cured and large yielding, nutritious hay crop. It comes so quickly that it can be sown after wheat is cut, and leaves the land clean and in fine mechanical condition for the following crop. It is a common mistake to suppose that it is particularly exhaustive to the land. It is exhaustive if allowed to stand till the seeds form, but millet should be cut when coming into flower, as after that stage the woody fibre forms in the stem and the hay is hard and unpalatable. Cut at the proper time, it makes a splendid hay. As a summer catch crop it has few equals, for it makes its crop in about sixty days, discing and harrowing wheat or oat land being the only preparation necessary.

Growing millet with an early variety of cow-peas like Whip-poorwill or New Era is becoming quite popular, three pecks of millet being sown with a bushel of cow-peas. The crop should be cut when the millet is coming into bloom, regardless of the maturity of the cow-peas, for at this stage the feeding value of the millet hay is highest. Grown together, the yield is larger than when either is grown alone.

To have the finest millet hay sow thickly, not less than a bushel to the acre, from the middle of May till the end of July. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and a poorer hay. Do not sow common or Western millet, as it does not do well in the South.

TENNESSEE GROWN.—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. 95 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$4.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 5½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 5 cts. per lb., bags extra.



Golden or German Millet.



Teosinte.

BROOM CORN

The brush is used for making brooms, and should be straight and of a bright color. In addition to the brush, the seeds make a nutritious feed. Over a period of a number of years the demand for broom corn has been constant. Any land that will grow corn is adapted to broom corn. Delay planting till the ground is thoroughly warm; plant in 3½ foot rows, thinning out to stand 8 to 10 inches in the row, and cultivate like corn. Cut when the seeds are at the dough stage, as at this time it not only gives a greater weight of brush, but it makes a better wearing broom; cutting at this time also gives the brush the bright green color preferred by broom makers. Six lbs. plants an acre.

Illinois Standard

Grows 10 to 12 feet tall and yields a high percentage of brush with long, round, straight fiber without heavy center stems and free from crooked brush. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$7.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.

Broom Corn Culture.—A book on growing and marketing broom corn, \$1.00 postpaid.



Broom Corn.

TEOSINTE

A single seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, each 10 to 12 feet high, gives some idea of what an enormous yield may be had from Teosinte—the Louisiana Experiment Station reported a crop of more than 50 tons on an acre. If cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it makes an excellent fodder, starts immediately into growth again, and will give several more cuttings as large as the first; we have known it to yield five cuttings a season. If sufficient is planted a continuous supply of nutritious green feed can be had daily right up to frost. The leaves are longer and broader than corn, contain 8 to 10 per cent of sugar, and are greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It makes splendid ensilage, but is more particularly recommended as a continuous cutting green feeding crop. Plant in May or June in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart; 2 to 3 lbs. plants an acre. **By mail postpaid, oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.85.**

Not prepaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

CHUFAS Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2½ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field in search of them and will attend to the harvesting. **1 to 1½ pecks plants an acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; ½ bus. \$3.35; bushel \$6.40, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.85; bushel (40 lbs.) \$5.50.



Chufas or Grass Nuts.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet

or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes 700 bushels having been grown on an acre of good land, but 300 to 400 bushels is nearer the average crop.

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy



cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers. They also make an excellent table dish when boiled or served as a salad, and the best brands of pickles all contain artichokes.

Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes; they also stand considerable drought. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$1.95; bushel \$3.55; bags included.**

Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 65 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.20; bushel \$2.25.

Peanuts

Any soil that will grow corn or cotton will grow peanuts; on light sandy or loamy soils there are few crops more profitable. In addition to the yield of nuts, the hay is superior to alfalfa in fat and almost equal in protein. After the oil is extracted the meal ranks with cottonseed meal and linseed meal in feeding value. Compared with corn, an acre of peanuts will make nearly three times as much meat. Another fact, not generally known, is that peanuts are legumes and gather nitrogen from the air like clover.

**Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM**

Culture. Plant the shelled nut in May or early in June, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows and cover 1 to 2 inches deep. Cultivate thoroughly from the time the vines start until the nuts begin to form. When harvesting loosen the roots with a plow, pull the vines with the roots attached, allow them to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts downward. Cross stakes or brush should be set at the foot of the stake to hold the vines off the ground.



Spanish Peanuts.

Valencia Peanuts

The Valencia fills the demand for a peanut that is larger and containing more nuts than the common varieties. It is splendidly adapted for growing on the light sandy soils of the South Atlantic Seaboard, where it has yielded uniformly satisfactory crops. The pods are large, well filled, usually containing three or four nuts, and of such handsome appearance that they find ready sale at top prices. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.35; 50 lbs. \$8.25, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 16 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.

Spanish Peanuts

Although not as large as other kinds, there is no peanut grown that so entirely fills the pod nor can compare with it in sweetness and flavor. There is also a marked freedom from pops, so frequently found in the large varieties when grown under unfavorable conditions. They can be grown closer than most varieties, are more easily cultivated and gathered, as the nuts, which are clustered around the base of the plant, cling firmly to the roots, and no peanut is more readily cured. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 12 cts. per lb.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

Wherever they have been grown, Virginia Bunch Peanuts have grown rapidly in popularity. They have several points of decided advantage over the running kinds; they mature about a week earlier; the rows may be closer and the plants nearer together in the rows; they are easier to cultivate and harvest, and they will average larger yields. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.

Improved Virginia Peanuts

The biggest, brightest peanuts always have preference when the market is depressed, so you cannot be too careful about the peanut you grow. There is no peanut of the running type that will yield better crops with as small a percentage of pops as our selected stock of Improved Virginia Peanuts. They are uniformly large, and when grown on light sandy land will produce nuts of that bright attractive appearance demanded by the best trade. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.

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To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Cotton Seeds

Our cotton seeds are selected from the best yielding crops grown in districts not infected by the boll weevil. Under no circumstances will we sell cotton seeds from infected sections.

Seed Selection

It has always been a wonder to us why many cotton farmers were willing to plant cotton seeds without regard to selection or pedigree. They take it as it comes from the gin, generally mixed, entirely unfit for planting, and regardless whether or not the parent plants were good producers. Cotton seeds for planting are entitled to the same care in selection as is corn—we no longer take the best ears in the corn crib and plant them, but plant well-bred corn that has been selected in the field for size, type of stalk and ear, well covered ear with a good depth of grain. The same care is exercised in breeding up our stocks of cotton seeds. Plant our selected cotton seeds and get the most profit from your planting.

Wood's Ingold Cotton

Wood's Ingold Cotton was bred up with two distinct objects in view—earliness and yield. We wanted a cotton early enough to get ahead of the boll weevil, but yield must not be sacrificed. Ingold, because of its earliness, usually makes a good crop before the boll weevil can have a chance to hurt it. It makes a heavy stalk with large branches starting close to the ground. Every branch is heavily fruited, often bearing 150 to 200 bolls to the plant. We believe we are perfectly safe in claiming that Ingold will yield from 10 to 15 per cent more to the acre than the cottons as generally planted. We have reports of numerous crops of two bales and more to the acre. Although bred for earliness, it continues bearing till late in the season, is unusually storm-resistant, holding the cotton in the boll remarkably well. Another point in its favor is its adaptability to a variety of soils, doing well on stiff soils as well as light, sandy land. On average land it will yield at least 39 per cent lint with a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch staple. In addition to earliness and yield, the grower who bred our Ingold had constantly in mind a type that was disease resistant. In this respect it is a distinct success, for it has proved its wonderful ability to resist disease when planted in infected territory. His breeding methods have been thorough and systematic to keep Ingold at the very highest point in earliness, productivity and disease resistance, all necessary if you are to get ahead of the boll weevil and make a profitable crop. Cotton, like corn and all other crops, has a tendency to revert or go back, so that it is only by persistent and skillful selection, saving seed stocks only from plants that conform to all requirements that our Ingold has been brought to a high degree of earliness, disease resistance and productiveness.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 30 lbs. \$3.10, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 30 lbs. (bushel) \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

In the spring I bought 5 bus. of Ingold Cotton Seed from you and planted them on good land, away from all other cotton. The yield has been exceedingly satisfactory. I find that it is a heavy-fruited cotton, with good large bolls, white lint.

MISS LUCIE T. WEBB, Warren Co., N. C.

Postpaid Prices

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To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Cook's Improved Cotton

Cook's Improved Cotton is one of the few early maturing types of the large boll cottons recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for sections of the cotton belt infested or about to be infested by the boll weevil. This cotton grows a large and strong stalk, and fruits exceedingly well. It is not a cluster cotton, with heavy, thick foliage, but one that limbs out well, starting close to the ground.

It should be planted on average fertile lands in 5-foot rows, and the plants spaced 18 inches apart. Where the lands are very rich, 6-foot rows should be used for the best results.

It has a good upland short staple, and should give an average turn-out at the gin of 40 per cent lint.

This variety is not only recommended for boll weevil sections, but has been very generally grown in North and South Carolina for several years past, and is rapidly forging to the front as one of the leading varieties of cotton in the sections where it has been grown. We cannot recall an adverse report about Cook's Cotton from all the growers to whom we have sold it; every report tells about entirely satisfactory crops.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 30 lbs. \$2.95.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 30 lbs. (bushel) \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Improved King Cotton

In sections where the boll weevil is prevalent or where the season is short, an early maturing cotton is absolutely necessary, even regardless of the size of the boll or length of lint. The Improved King will make its crop as early as any small and medium boll cotton except our Ingold. It makes a 3- to 4-foot plant with many small branches, and will average 38 per cent lint of medium length. Its greatest value lies in its quick maturity and good quality; for the northern section of the cotton belt, especially North Carolina and South Carolina, it is an ideal variety, as it makes its crop in a short time and opens quickly.

Our crop of Improved King is grown with the greatest care to insure purity of type, and every precaution is taken to prevent mixture when the seeds are ginned. Our stock has an

established reputation and we use every care to protect it. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 30 lbs. \$2.95.

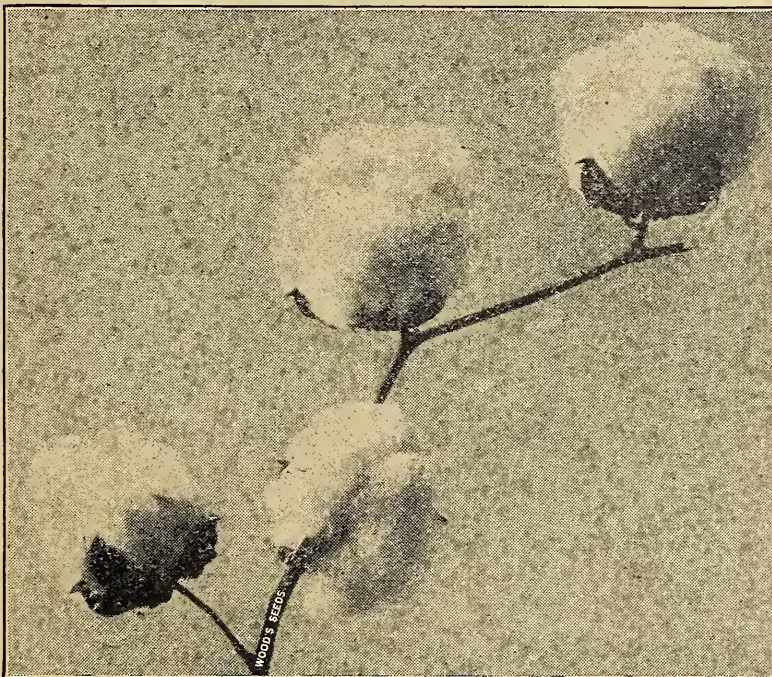
Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 30 lbs. (bushel) \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Cleveland Big Boll Cotton

A hardy, drought resistant cotton that opens its boll early enough to escape the boll weevil, and is rapidly displacing other big boll cottons in infected sections. It makes a medium sized stalk with branches sturdy enough to support the large heavy bolls. The staple is about an inch long, is strong and heavy, and averages 40 per cent lint. It is as free from disease as any big boll cotton and our seeds are grown in a section free from boll weevil. It can be described as a cotton with a big boll, one that will give an inch staple, will turn out 40 per cent lint, is early enough to beat the boll weevil and make a big crop to the acre. In a test of twenty-six stocks of cottons tested for yield, etc., in North Carolina, Cleveland Big Boll produced more lint to the acre than any other.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 30 lbs. \$3.10, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 30 lbs. (bushel) \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$7.50.



NO DUST

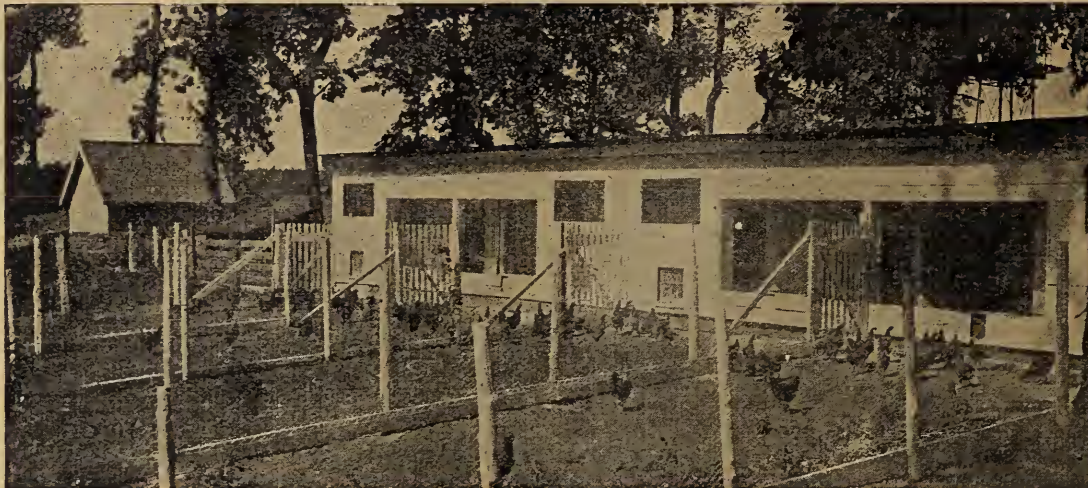
Wood's High Grade Poultry Foods

NO GRIT

The Standard of Quality

These well-balanced feeds are made daily in our up-to-date Poultry Food Plant. All ingredients used are sweet and clean, and can be depended upon to keep your fowls in a good, healthy condition.

Always
Demand
Wood's
Hollybrook
Foods
for
Egg Production
and Health
of Your
Flock



1033 Eggs
in
December
from
65 Pullets,
Hollybrook
Laying
Food
Did it

Wood's Scratch Food.—One of our original mixtures put up to supply the demand for a complete food of reliable quality at a moderate price. This food has proved very popular for general feeding, its high protein making it very desirable for laying hens. Contains yellow corn and sunflower in addition to other ingredients, and is recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 70c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 40c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.40; 100-lb. bag \$2.60.

Hollybrook Scratching Food.—Put up especially for prize birds, or where a very high-grade poultry food is desired. It consists of the best grains and seeds used in any scratch feeds, including sunflower, a boon to any flock, and white corn which is more desirable from a plumage standpoint than yellow corn. Our Hollybrook Scratching Food is used almost exclusively by the most successful poultry raisers in the South, and we believe it is the best balanced and cleanest food on the market today. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.85.

Pamunkey Scratch Food.—A well prepared mixture put up for those who want a good scratch food at a lower price than Wood's and Hollybrook Scratch Foods. It is made of clean grain and the ingredients are so proportioned as to make a well balanced food. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 65c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 35c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.30; 100-lb. bag \$2.40.

Hollybrook Laying Food. (Dry Mash).—An excellent mash food, containing meatscraps, alfalfa meal and other elements necessary for egg production. Every poultryman realizes the value of a mash food supplied constantly to fowls during the winter months and for general use. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.60; 100-lb. bag \$3.00.

Wood's Premier Meat Scraps (55%-60% Protein).—During the spring, fall and winter meatscraps should be a part of the daily ration of every fowl, young or old. For increased egg production during cool weather, we recommend meat scraps very highly, as it contains a large percentage of protein, which is essential for thriving flocks. We offer two grades with proportionate prices: **Wood's Premier Meat Scraps**, analyzing 55%-60% protein, and **Hollybrook Meat Scraps**, analyzing 45%-55% protein. Both can be relied upon to give complete satisfaction.

WOOD'S PREMIER MEAT SCRAPS.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.00.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 70c.; 50-lb. bag \$3.05; 100-lb. bag \$5.90.

HOLLYBROOK MEAT SCRAPS.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 90c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 60c.; 50-lb. bag \$2.60; 100-lb. bag \$5.00.

Mica Spar Cubical Grit.—Indispensable for digestive purposes. Three sizes, small, medium and large. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 60c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 30c.; 50-lb. bag 70c.; 100-lb. bag \$1.25.

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 25c.; 5 lbs. 85c.; 10 lbs. \$1.45.

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$4.75; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

BUCKWHEAT FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.80; 100-lb. bag \$3.40.

POULTRY WHEAT.—\$1.30 per bushel.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.05.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.; 50-lb. bag \$2.75; 100-lb. bag \$5.25.

Hollybrook Developing Food—Especially prepared for young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. This food is composed of whole grains or cracked to a moderate size that is readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.85.

Hollybrook Egg Forcing Food. (Dry Mash).—This food consists of our regular Hollywood Laying Food, with a larger proportion of meat scraps, and also Rust's Egg Producer. This food supplies a mash food that will put fowls in condition after the moulting season, in order to produce heavy supplies of fall and winter eggs. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 80c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 50c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.85; 100-lb. bag \$3.50.

Hollybrook Chick Food.—Carefully prepared to fully nourish and sustain young chicks from hatching until practically full grown. This is a very high-grade chick food, containing only the very best quality of ingredients that will keep young chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 80c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 50c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.65; 100-lb. bag \$3.10.

Hollybrook Buttermilk Growing Food. (Dry Mash).—A carefully compounded, highly nutritious food, with decided properties of increasing assimilation of food. The addition of buttermilk in mash foods is a valuable asset, and we can recommend this food very highly. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.85; 100-lb. bag \$3.50.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture.—Realizing the necessity of a correct balanced food for pigeons, we have taken unusual care in preparing this mixture, which is used by the most successful pigeon breeders. This mixture is composed of Canada field peas, hemp, sunflower and other grains necessary to successful feeding of pigeons.

WITH CORN.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c.; 50-lb. bag \$2.00; 100-lb. bag \$3.75.

WITHOUT CORN.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 90c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 60c.; 50-lb. bag \$2.10; 100-lb. bag \$4.00.

Green Cut Alfalfa Meal.—For better quality eggs green food during the winter is most essential. Green Cut Alfalfa furnishes just what is needed. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 40c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.30; 100-lb. bag \$2.50.

Charcoal.—Aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of poultry. Three sizes—Grade A (fine), for mash mixtures; Grade B (medium), for newly hatched to half grown chickens; Grade C (coarse), for fowls. By mail postpaid, 2-lb. carton 35c.

Not prepaid, 2-lb. carton 20c.; 50-lb. paper lined sack \$1.40.

Crushed Oyster Shells.—Essential as an egg shell maker and general promoter of good health. Should be kept constantly before fowls. Two sizes, coarse and fine. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 55c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 25c.; 50-lb. bag 55c.; 100-lb. bag 95c.

OATS FOR SPROUTING.—65c per bushel.

KAFFIR CORN FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75 cts.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.40; 100-lb. bag \$2.60.

MILO MAIZE FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c.

Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c.; 50-lb. bag \$1.40; 100-lb. bag \$2.60.

BRAN, SHIP STUFF, CORN AND CORN MEAL.—Prices upon request.

Rust's Poultry Preparations

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER

The Hen That Lays Is the Hen That Pays.

You can feed for eggs just as you can feed for milk, beef or fat pork. You can get plenty of eggs at all seasons by feeding Rust's Egg Producer.

This preparation supplies just what the hens need for producing eggs, plumage, growth and development and in the exact proportions required. It is not a stimulant and does not exhaust the fowls, being composed of the elements which a fowl's nature requires, and keeps the poultry in a first-class condition. Rust's Egg Producer is unlike poultry foods, and being highly concentrated, is fed in much smaller portions. It is not only the best, but the most economical preparation for its purpose.

Full Directions for Feeding in Each Package.

| | Postpaid | Not Prepaid |
|------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 lb. pkg. | \$.30 | \$.25 |
| 2½ lb. pkg. | .60 | .50 |
| 6 lb. pkg. | 1.20 | 1.00 |
| 10 lb. pkg. | 1.75 | 1.50 |
| 25 lb. pkg. | 3.85 | 3.25 |

RUST'S ROUP PILLS

For Treating Individual Cases of Roup, Etc.

These pills are intended for individual treatment of fowls and pigeons. They act directly on the glands and mucuous membranes, allay feverish symptoms, and are believed to be one of the best remedies known for roup, catarrh, colds and distemper in fowls, and many pigeon diseases.

| | Postpaid | Not Prepaid |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|
| 50 pills in box | \$.30 | \$.25 |
| 112 pills in box | .55 | .50 |
| 250 pills in box | 1.10 | 1.00 |

RUST'S ROUP POWDER

For Roup, Catarrh, Colds, Etc., in Fowls and Pigeons

Roup is probably one of the most contagious diseases among poultry, and every poultry man should take precautions to safeguard his flocks against this deadly disease. One ounce of prevention is equal to a pound of cure. Rust's Roup Powder kept regularly in the drinking water of the fowls during the fall and winter months, will keep your flocks free from this dreaded disease. The symptoms are: First, frothiness and watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils; then there are sneezing, snuffles, and in breathing may wheeze. As soon as noticed the fowls infected should be separated from the rest of the flock and the premises thoroughly disinfected by spraying with Rust's Mite Liquid.



| | Postpaid | Not Prepaid |
|------------------|----------|-------------|
| 3-oz. box | \$.30 | \$.25 |
| 8-oz. box | .55 | .50 |
| 18-oz. box | 1.10 | 1.00 |

RUST'S WATER GLASS

Put Up Especially for Preserving Eggs.

Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh from six to ten months. Take advantage of the low price of eggs during the summer months and put them away for use next winter when they are always scarce and high. One gallon of Rust's Water Glass will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. Price, not prepaid, 1 qt. can, 40 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.25.

MACNAIR'S BARNYARD PROTECTOR

Destroys Hawks, Crows and All Barnyard Pests.

Save your chicks, turkeys, guineas and pigeons by feeding them small doses of this powder, according to direction, and the barnyard enemies that kill and eat the entire fowl will surely die. By mail postpaid, 7-oz. pkg. 55 cts.; 16-oz. pkg. 85 cts. Not prepaid, 7-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; 16-oz. pkg. 75 cts.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE

Kills the Worm as Well as the Germ.

An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks, and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germ. PRICE POSTPAID, 50 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 40 cts. each.

CARBOLA

The Disinfectant that Paints.

Carbola is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomining or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. By mail postpaid, trial pkg., 40 cts.; 10-lb. pkg., \$1.60. Not prepaid, trial pkg., 30 cts.; 10-lb. pkg., \$1.25; 50-lb. pkg., \$5.00.

RUST'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDER

For Diarrhoea, Gapes, Cholera and Other Poultry Diseases,

The regular use of Rust's Climax Condition Powder, in the feed three or four times a week (beginning soon after the chickens are hatched) will nearly always keep the fowls free from disease and quickly develop their plumage and vigor. Experience shows that Rust's Climax Condition Powder is



equally good for horses, stock, cattle and hogs. This powder acts on the blood, liver, kidneys and urinary organs, promotes the digestion, increases the appetite and improves the secretion, thereby causing a healthful condition of the animal. Rust's Climax Condition Powder contains no antimony, arsenic, or anything harmful.

| | Postpaid. | Not Prepaid. |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 13-oz. pkg. | .30 | .25 |
| 2-lb. pkg. | .60 | .50 |
| 5-lb. pkg. | 1.15 | 1.00 |
| 8-lb. pkg. | 1.70 | 1.50 |
| 20-Lb. pkg. | 3.70 | 3.25 |

RUST'S MITE LIQUID

For Exterminating Mites—The Fowls' Greatest Enemy.

This preparation is put up especially for mites that infest the poultry house. There is a vast difference in the habits of lice and mites. The mites live on the roosts and in the cracks and crevices of the poultry house, whereas lice live on the body of the fowls. Mites come out at night after the fowls have gone to roost, cover their bodies and suck their blood, returning in the day time to their hiding places. By spraying or painting Rust's Mite Liquid on the roosts and in all the cracks and crevices once or twice a week you can rid your poultry house of mites. Price not prepaid, 1-qt. can 50c; 2-qt. can 80c; 1-gal. can \$1.40; 5-gal. can \$6.00.

RUST'S LICE POWDER

For Dusting Poultry and Domestic Animals.

This powder is used for dusting the fowls, and as it contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching, when fowls and nests are dusted with it. When Rust's Lice Powder has been used, fowls are healthier, have a better appearance, their skin is healthier and their plumage is brighter. Lice, if numerous, make fowls unthrifty and difficult to fatten. They often cause setting hens to leave their nests and prevent hens from laying well. Unless lice are kept down, poultry keeping cannot be made pleasant or as profitable as it should be. Rust's Lice Powder kills vermin on fowls, animals or plants, and is very economical to use. Directions on each box.



| | Postpaid | Not Prepaid |
|------------------|----------|-------------|
| 5-oz. box | \$.15 | \$.10 |
| 15-oz. box | .30 | .25 |
| 48-oz. box | .60 | .50 |

RUST'S EGG RECORD—For keeping a record of eggs (good for any twelve months).

Mailed free on request.

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts. NOT PREPAID, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Gape Remedy—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts.. NOT PREPAID, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts. NOT PREPAID, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

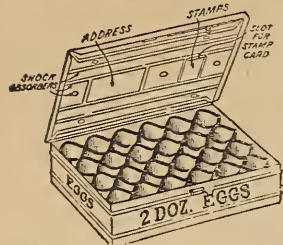
Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 30 cts. NOT PREPAID, 25 cts.

Conkey's Chicken Pox (Sorehead) Remedy—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts.. NOT PREPAID, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 1 oz. pkg. 15 cts.; 2½ oz. pkg. 30 cts.

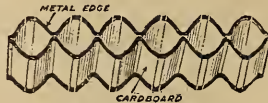
Egg Boxes and Shipping Coops

Metal Egg Crates



(New Model) For Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post.—These boxes are made for continued use, being very strongly constructed, but light in weight. The new patented filler made of cardboard, circular in shape (like an egg) and reinforced with metal edges to insure strength, yet light in weight, is a wonder for safety and durability. It is practically egg-break proof. This new filler is recognized as a permanent fixture and thereby eliminates the necessity of replacement from time to time, making it both a money and time saver. New fillers will not fit the old style boxes. These crates do not require outside wrapping for mailing. Descriptive circular mailed on request.

| For Eggs Only | Postpaid | Not Prepaid |
|--------------------|----------|-------------|
| Capacity | Each | Each |
| 1½ doz. size | \$1.35 | \$1.25 |
| 2 doz. size | 1.60 | 1.50 |
| 3 doz. size | 1.90 | 1.75 |
| 4 doz. size | 2.15 | 2.00 |
| 6 doz. size | 2.65 | 2.50 |



New Model
Metal Edge Filler

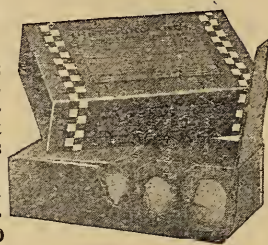
Combination Metal Crates

(New Model) For Shipping Butter and Eggs by Parcel Post.

| Capacity | Postpaid | Not Prepaid |
|--|----------|-------------|
| | Each | Each |
| No. 1—2 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs..... | \$1.60 | \$1.50 |
| No. 2—4 lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs..... | 2.15 | 2.00 |
| No. 3—4 lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs..... | 2.40 | 2.25 |
| No. 4—6 lbs. butter (3 2-lb. containers)... | 2.40 | 2.25 |
| No. 5—12 lbs. butter (3 4-lb. containers)... | 2.65 | 2.50 |

ANDERSONS "HATCHANEGG" BOX

Specially made for shipping valuable eggs for hatching. The maximum of safety is assured. Both body and top are made of double faced corrugated board, waterproofed on the outside. The strength of the package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. The walls are double thickness and the cellular construction not only protects the eggs from jar, but guards them from excessive heat or cold.

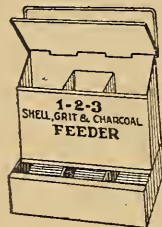


| | Postpaid | Not Prepaid |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|
| | Each | Each |
| 15-egg size ... | \$.35 | \$.25 |
| 30-egg size ... | .55 | .45 |

Poultry Feeders and Oat Sprouters

JUNIOR CHICK FEEDER

—A simple, practical and sanitary feeder for little chicks. Note shape of feeding spaces—the chick can feed with ease, but cannot get inside. By the use of this feeder the feed is kept clean, will not waste, cannot be fouled by the chicks. Can be used for dry mash, grain or water. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 40c each. NOT PREPAID, 30c each.**

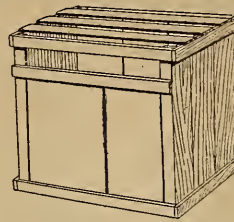


One-Two-Three Poultry Feeder

—For feeding Dry Mash, Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so as you can have one, two or three compartments. When used for one kind of feed take out the separator; for two kinds put separator in one end; when used for three kinds, say scraps, shell and grit, put separator in the middle and you have three compartments. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, small size, \$1.15; large size, \$1.75. NOT PREPAID, small size, \$1.00; large size, \$1.60.**

Galvanized Oat Sprouter

—Made entirely of metal. Strong and rigid. Provides the very necessary green feed at all seasons. Healthy chickens and more eggs. The frame is steel, well braced and neatly painted. Has six heavy galvanized iron pans. Five have perforated bottoms to secure proper drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold the drippings. Pans are interchangeable. Sectional frame can be quickly taken apart and stored in a small place. Total height of frame, 3 feet. Size of pans 16 in. by 18 in. Packed knocked down. Shipping weight, 30 lbs. **Price, not prepaid, \$6.00.**



Shipping Coops for Poultry

The Best Coop for Shipping Fancy Fowls.

—This is a closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top. This allows the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. It is light in weight but strong and easily put together. They are made in three sizes, as follows, shipped knocked down:

- 1 Bird size, 12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high. **By mail postpaid, 70c each. Not prepaid, 50c each; \$5.25 doz.**
- 2 Bird size, 18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high. **By mail postpaid, 85c each. Not prepaid, 60c each; \$8.50 doz.**
- 3 Bird size, 18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high. **By mail postpaid, \$1.00 each. Not prepaid, 75c each; \$8.00 doz.**

PARCEL POST EGG BOXES

A safe and economical box for sending eggs by parcel post. The entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured.

| Capacity | Each | Postpaid. | Not Prepaid. |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|
| | | Doz. | Each |
| 2-doz. size | \$.23 | \$1.80 | \$.15 |
| 4-doz. size | .33 | 3.15 | .25 |
| 5-doz. size | .40 | 3.75 | .30 |
| 6-doz. size | .45 | 4.25 | .35 |

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates

—A safe and convenient folding, shipping crate for eggs. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and card board division and fillers. Fig. 1, folded flat; fig. 2, set up closed; fig. 3, set up open; fig. 4, shows half doz., complete, ready for shipment.



| | Postpaid | Not Prepaid |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|
| | Each | Each |
| 6-doz. egg size | \$.75 | \$.60 |
| 9-doz. egg size | .80 | .65 |
| 12-doz. egg size | .88 | .70 |
| 15-doz. egg size | .95 | .75 |
| 30-doz. egg size | 1.45 | 1.10 |

Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and flats, 50 cts. per set, postpaid.

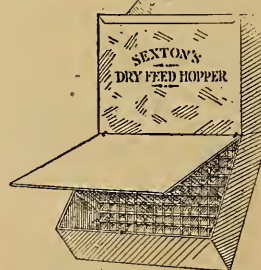
Grit and Shell Box

—This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.20 each. NOT PREPAID, \$1.00 each.**



Sexton's Dry Food Hopper

—Easy to Fill—No Waste—Rat Proof Dust Proof. This hopper is arranged to hang on the wall the desired distance from the floor. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the pan at the bottom takes any feed that may be picked out. The body being covered keeps the feed dust-proof, clean and dry. Made of galvanized iron, and the grating is of round galvanized wire, preventing the poultry from cutting their bills. **BY MAIL POSTPAID, 12-qt. size, \$2.00 each. NOT PREPAID, \$1.70 each.**



Standard Dry Food Hopper

—These Standard Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about three quarts, and the smaller one for beef scrap, holding about one and one-half quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.20 each. NOT PREPAID, \$1.00 each.**



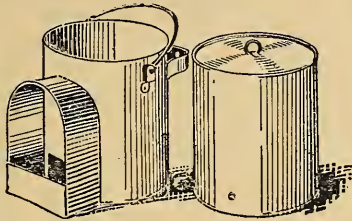
Poultry Drinking Fountains



Standard Wall Fountains—Are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 2-qt. size, 75 cts.; 1-gal. size, \$1.00; 2-gal. size, \$1.35. NOT PREPAID, 2-qt. size, 65 cts.; 1-gal. size, 85 cts.; 2-gal. size, \$1.15.**

Duplex Wall Fountain

—The latest and most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double fountain, easy to fill, and keeps the water clean and pure. Made in two sizes. **By mail, postpaid, 1-gal. size, \$1.40 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.70 each. Not prepaid, 1-gal. size, \$1.25 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.50 each.**



Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

—Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. **BY MAIL POSTPAID, 20 cts. each; \$1.70 per doz. NOT PREPAID, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.**



Peerless Wall Fountains are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 1-qt. size, 50 cts.; 5-qt. size, \$1.15; 10-qt. size, \$1.55. NOT PREPAID, 1-qt. size, 40 cts.; 5-qt. size, \$1.00; 10-qt. size, \$1.35.**

Poultry Helps and Appliances

Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands

—Made in five colors—White, Black, Red, Yellow, and Light Blue. Five sizes—(Order by Number): No. 1, for Asiatics and Turkeys; No. 2, for American; No. 3, for Mediterranean; No. 4, for Bantam and Small Fowls; No. 5, for Pigeons. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **By Mail, Postpaid, doz. 20 cts.; 25 for 35 cts.; 50 for 60 cts.; 100 for \$1.00.**



Champion Leg Bands



—Give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and **guaranteed to stay on.** This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.**

Perfect Poultry Punch

—This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 55 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 50 cts. each.**

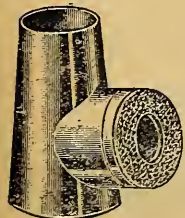


Philadelphia Poultry Marker

—This marker is made in two sizes—one for chicks and one for adult fowls. The size made for adult fowls is too large for proper use on newly-hatched chicks. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, each 30 cts.**

Philadelphia Caponizing Set

—One of the chief advantages of Caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter; therefore capons sell at a much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, each \$3.00.**



The X-Ray Egg Tester

—The X-Ray Tester is designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose well. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 50 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 40 cts.**

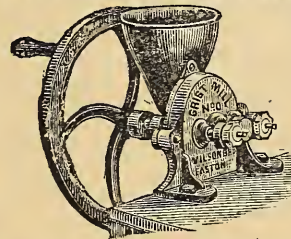
Incubator Hygrometers

—Millions of chicks die in the the shell every year for the want of proper moisture conditions. Incubator Hygrometers do not regulate the moisture, but is an indicator, showing exactly what conditions

are, so that if not correct, they may be made so. **By mail postpaid, \$2.00 each.**

Tycos Incubator Thermometers

—The best incubator or brooder manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. The Tycos thermometer here listed is thoroughly tested before shipped. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 80c.**

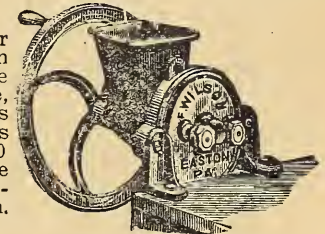


Family Grist Mill

—Made especially to grind Graham Flour, Rice, Corn Meal, Coffee, Spices, etc., for table use. It can also be adjusted for merely cracking the grain if desired. The grinding surfaces are very hard and ground off perfectly true on emery wheels. The shaft is steel. Diameter of hand wheel 20 inches. Weight 29 lbs. Capacity, 1 lb. in 2 minutes. **NOT PREPAID, \$6.25 each.**

Dry Bone and Shell Mill

—For grinding dry bones, oyster shells, charcoal and coarse grain like corn, etc., this machine is one of the handiest appliances in use, and is well made. The hopper is four inches wide and 4½ inches long, with a balance wheel 20 inches in diameter. The low price at which it is sold places it within reach of every poultry man. **NOT PREPAID, \$6.25 each.**



Blackhawk Grinding Mill

—A substantial and useful mill for poultrymen, for grinding graham and corn meal and for general farm and family use. Grinds all grains, kaffir corn, sunflower, etc., but not adapted for grinding bone and shell. Easily taken apart for cleaning and easily adjusted for fine and coarse grinding. **NOT PREPAID, \$3.50.**

Mann Bone Cutters No. 7, each.....\$18.50 No. 9, each.....28.50

Poultry Killing Knife

—Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel and will last a lifetime. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 65 cts. each.**



Gape Worm Extractor

—When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. The gape-worms, if there are any, will be found adhering to the walls of the wind-pipe. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 30 cts. each.**

Glass Nest Eggs

—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass, the same size and color of a hen's egg. They do not break easily. Will last a lifetime. Keep one egg in every nest. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 40 cts. per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 3 for 10 cts.; dozen 30 cts.**

Knox Nest Eggs

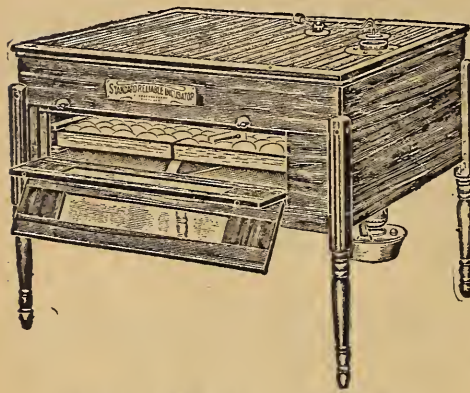
—The Napthaline Nest Egg keeps the nest sweet and pure. Simply used by placing in nest under nesting material. They should not come in contact with the eggs for any length of time, as the hen's eggs will become tainted. For this reason we recommend that they be put under the nesting material. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 6 cts. each; 65 cts. per dozen.**



Old Reliable Incubators and Brooders

We are distributors for the Old Reliable Standard Incubators, Oil Burning Hovers and Coal Burning Brooders, which we fully recommend to our customers as being the very best that money can buy. They have given success in all altitudes and climates for over forty-one years, and are covered by a money-back guarantee.

RELIABLE STANDARD INCUBATORS

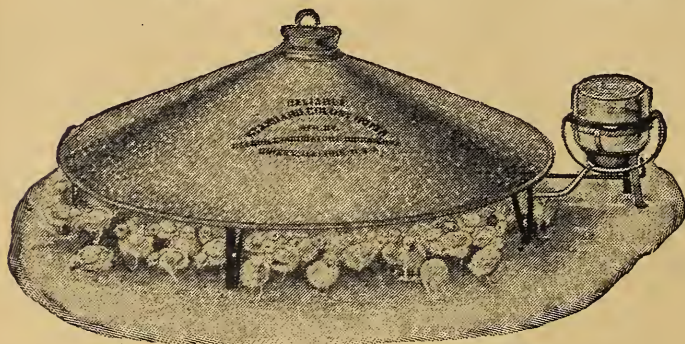


Reliable Standard Incubators.

Standard tested thermometer. These Incubators will hatch every hatchable egg with the least care and attention. They are made in both the Hot Air and Hot Water Styles. The Hot Water machines have Copper Tanks. Each Incubator furnished complete ready to operate.

The World's Famous Standard Reliable Incubators are built to give service and last a lifetime. They have double wood walls, heavily insulated and packed so that outside weather changes does not effect the egg chamber. They have a double heating system with heater incased in end of machine, every bit of heat is utilized. This means a saving of one-third of the oil. They have a warm nursery tray under egg tray. Equipped with a sensitive brass regulator that is simple and easy to adjust to a fraction of a degree, and has a

| No. | Size | Kind | Price |
|-----|---------|-----------|---------|
| 49A | 100 egg | Hot Air | \$22.50 |
| 51 | 140 egg | Hot Air | 31.00 |
| 53 | 240 egg | Hot Air | 43.00 |
| 55 | 350 egg | Hot Air | 51.00 |
| 57 | 450 egg | Hot Air | 59.00 |
| 77 | 700 egg | Hot Air | 98.00 |
| 50A | 100 egg | Hot Water | 28.00 |
| 52 | 140 egg | Hot Water | 37.00 |
| 54 | 240 egg | Hot Water | 51.50 |
| 56 | 350 egg | Hot Water | 63.00 |
| 58 | 450 egg | Hot Water | 74.00 |
| 78 | 700 egg | Hot Water | 122.00 |



No. 1. 42-in. Hover, 500-Chick Size.

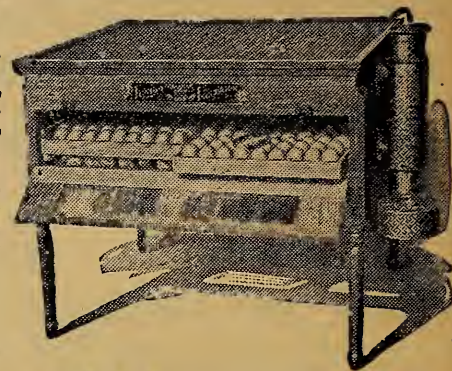
THE NEW IMPROVED RELIABLE STANDARD BLUE FLAME, WICKLESS, OIL HEATED COLONY HOVER

Raise all your chicks with this Blue Flame Hover. It burns Coal Oil or Kerosene with a clear, blue flame, with no fumes or odors. Gives all the heat necessary under canopy regardless of weather changes and without worry or bother. It works on a positive Oil Level and is Valveless—no overflowing, no valves or packing nut arrangements to leak oil. Burner is connected to feed pipe by means of a flexible tube with oil-tight connections—cannot leak. Can be instantly adjusted to any size flame desired by indicator under oil fount. As easy to operate as a house lamp. Absolutely safe and dependable.

| No. | Size Hover | Capacity | Weight Complete | Price Complete |
|-----|------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 0 | 30 | 350 Chicks or less | 30 lbs. | \$17.50 |
| 1 | 42 | 500 Chicks or less | 38 lbs. | 18.50 |
| 2 | 52 | 1000 Chicks or less | 45 lbs. | 21.50 |

RELIABLE JUNIOR INCUBATOR

The Reliable Junior is made on the same principle as the Reliable Standard Incubator, but has single wood walls with packing and insulation in top to retain the heat, and the Heater is on the outside at end. They have a double heating system, nursery tray, sensitive, easy to adjust regulator, and tested thermometer. Fully equipped. Made in both Hot Air and Hot Water Styles. Hot Water Machines have Copper Tanks. This is a good serviceable Incubator.



Reliable Junior Incubators.

| No. | Size | Kind | Price |
|-----|---------|-----------|---------|
| 81 | 70 egg | Hot Air | \$15.50 |
| 83 | 125 egg | Hot Air | 23.50 |
| 85 | 240 egg | Hot Air | 33.00 |
| 82 | 70 egg | Hot Water | 17.00 |
| 84 | 125 egg | Hot Water | 28.00 |
| 86 | 240 egg | Hot Water | 37.00 |

RELIABLE STANDARD COAL BURNING BROODER



Reliable Standard Coal Burning Brooder.

These Coal Burning Brooders have a Pouch Feed Door, Four-Inch Flue and Screw Draft in Ash Pit Door so that soft coal can be burned successfully. Has 10% larger Coal capacity and weighs fully 15% more than stoves used in brooder of similar sizes. Have rocker self-cleaning grates, preventing ashes from banking up against the castings. Insuring radiation of all the heat to the outside. Have all latest Patents and Improve-

ments. Fully Guaranteed.

| No. | Size | Capacity | Shipping Weight | Price Complete |
|-----|------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 9 | 42" | 500 or less | 80 lbs. | \$21.50 |
| 10 | 52" | 1000 or less | 106 lbs. | 26.50 |

BABY GRAND INCUBATOR

Fifty Egg Capacity, All Metal—Just the size for the backyard poultry raiser. Unique and superior in its construction. Excellent in its hatching qualities. Has double walls, well insulated. Moisture receptacle. Positive regulator and Tested Thermometer. Packed complete in carton. Price, postpaid, \$7.85 each. Not prepaid, \$7.50 each.

We carry a full line of the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.'s goods in stock and can ship promptly



Baby Grand Incubator.

Write for Special Catalogue of Reliable Incubators and Hovers. Mailed free on request.

Wood's High Grade Fertilizers

NOTE.—Prices as noted below are those in effect at time this catalog goes to press. They are subject to change. Such changes will be noted in WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL or will quote prices on request.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 3 per cent; Potash, 3 per cent.

An "all-round" fertilizer prepared for use on vegetable crops of every kind, including root crops which require a liberal quantity of potash. The amount of plant food is properly balanced to give good results on all garden crops. An especially good fertilizer for the home garden, and is put up in convenient sized bags to meet the requirements of the home gardener and larger sizes for the market gardener. **Bag of 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.20; 200-lb. bag, \$4.00; ton, \$38.00.**

Wood's Market Garden Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 5 per cent; Potash, 3 per cent.

Prepared especially for market growers who require a quick acting fertilizer to bring their crops to early maturity. This requires a high per cent of ammonia to give vegetables a quick growth. This high ammonia content also adapts it splendidly for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick and abundant growth of the second crop. On such crops and on alfalfa it will pay handsomely in increased quantities of hay at the second and later cuttings. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.75; ton, \$46.00.**

Standard Bone Meal

Made From Pure Animal Bone

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent; Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 22 per cent.

Made of pure animal bone, finely ground and thoroughly steamed to remove the grease. Being finely ground, it is quickly available, and no fertilizer is more lasting in its effects than bone—the beneficial results can be noted for several years after it is applied. There is no crop grown either in the garden or on the farm that will not respond splendidly to a liberal application of bone. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.20; ton, \$50.00.**

Acid Phosphate

Guaranteed 16 Per Cent Available Phosphoric Acid

Acid Phosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy or soja beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, all manure being deficient in phosphoric acid but high in ammonia, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.00; ton, \$17.00.**

Sheep Manure

In the garden, the hot-bed, the cold frame, for fruit trees, in flower beds and pots and on the lawn, Sheep Manure will give most excellent results. On the farm it is very effective on corn, tobacco, grass and forage crops. On wheat and other grains, if mixed with acid phosphate, it will produce largely increased yields; it is equally good for potatoes if mixed with kainit or other form of potash. **25-lb. bag, 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.65; 500 lbs., \$12.00; ton, \$45.00.**

Wood's Wonder-Grow Plant Food

A complete plant food for the vegetable and flower garden, pot plants, window boxes and lawns. It contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the correct proportions to start a quick and luxuriant growth and carry the plants through to maturity. **By mail, postpaid, 1 lb can, 35 cts.; 2-lb. can, 55 cts.; 5-lb. bag, 85 cts.; 10-lb. bag, \$1.35.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. can, 25 cts.; 2-lb. can, 40 cts.; 5-lb. bag, 60 cts.; 10-lb. bag, \$1.00; 25-lb. bag, \$2.00.

Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 10 per cent; Ammonia, 1.21 per cent; Potash, 1 per cent.

Corn requires a liberal amount of phosphoric acid to develop the grain and mature the crop. It also requires sufficient ammonia to produce a quick growth and potash enough to complete the plant foods necessary for a full development. All these plant foods are contained in our Corn Fertilizer in proper proportions to give the best results at harvest time. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. per acre. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.20; ton, \$30.00.**

Standard Potato Fertilizer

For All Root Crops

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent; Ammonia, 3 per cent; Potash, 6 per cent.

Although called a potato fertilizer, it is equally good for all root crops which demand a liberal supply of potash. We recommend it for Irish and sweet potatoes and all root crops; it is also a splendid general garden fertilizer. **Bag of 100 lbs., \$2.30; 200-lb. bag, \$4.20; ton, \$40.00.**

Lister's Standard Superphosphate

Made From Pure Animal Bone

Analysis: Available Phosphoric Acid, 9 per cent; Ammonia, 3 per cent; Soluble Potash, 2 per cent.

A complete fertilizer, containing all the elements of plant food for any crop as a substitute for stable manure or in combination with manure. It is one of the few fertilizers made of pure animal bone, which accounts for its lasting quality, the effects being noticeable in several succeeding crops. In addition to its adaptability for vegetable crops, it is fine for grain that is to be followed by grass. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.20; ton, \$40.00.**

Wood's Grass and Lawn Fertilizer

Prepared especially for use when starting a new lawn, top dressing and renovating old lawns, and for applying on grass and clover fields. Quick in action and lasting in results. **10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 75 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.15; 200-lb. bag, \$4.00; ton, \$38.00.**

Nitrate of Soda

The most readily available form in which nitrogen can be had. Largely used for forcing vegetables, strawberries, etc., for applying to grass fields after each cutting, producing a strong, healthy growth and wonderfully increasing the yield. **Price, not prepaid, 5 lbs., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.35; 200-lb. bag, \$8.00; 5 bags or more, \$7.75 per bag. Price fluctuates.**

Lime Marl

A quickly soluble form of lime that will release the natural fertilizers in the soil and make them available as plant food: sweetens sour or acid soils and aids the decomposition of vegetable matter. It will enrich your soil while burnt lime will destroy plant food and waste the nitrogen, the most costly plant food. Lime Marl increases production, helps to convert organic matter into available plant food. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.10; ton \$9.00.**

Land Plaster

Land Plaster has the property of combining with the potash in the soil and making it available as plant food. It should be mixed with all stable and barnyard manures, as it combines with the ammonia that might otherwise be lost and "fixes" it in the form of sulphate of ammonia, in which form it is taken up by the plant as needed. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.50; ton, \$13.50.**

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale, oyster shell scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.—Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is easy to handle, and is always ready. For fall and spring spraying use 1 gallon concentrated lime-sulphur solution to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water, to which add 2 lbs. of either dry powdered arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium, or ½ lb. to 1 lb. Paris green. Qt. 40 cts.; 2 qts. 65 cts.; gallon, \$1.00; 5 gals. \$3.50; 10 gals. \$6.00; barrel \$16.50.

DRY LIME-SULPHUR.—Exactly like lime-sulphur except that the water has been taken out. No freight to pay on water, no leakage, never freezes. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. To the summer spray add 2 lbs. of either arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium or ½ lb. to 1 lb. Paris green to make a combined insecticide and fungicide. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 50 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Soluble Oil—For bad cases of San Jose Scale, oyster shell, terrapin and lecanium scales that are not readily controlled by lime-sulphur. It is particularly good for hedges and trees on the lawn, as it does not stain. Add one gallon soluble oil to 15 gallons of water, stir thoroughly and apply with spray pump while the trees are dormant. Not prepaid, qt. 65 cts.; 2 qts. 95 cts.; gal. \$1.75.

Bordeaux Mixture—This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris green, or two pounds of either arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. It may be applied dry or in water; 1 lb. to 8 gals. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$6.50.

Arsenate of Lead—For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water for general spraying. Because the paste form is harder to handle, requires double the strength, does not keep well and is 50 per cent water, we handle only the **Dry Powdered form**, which has proved in every way far superior and more economical. Not prepaid, ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25; 10-lb. pkg. \$4.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$8.00. Cannot be mailed.



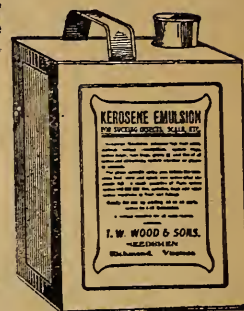
Arsenate of Calcium OR ARSENATE OF LIME.—For Leaf-eating Insects. An effective insecticide for potatoes, cotton, tobacco, garden vegetables, seed fruits, such as apple, pear, etc. Contains not less than 43 per cent of arsenic oxide, giving the greatest killing strength. It has proved particularly effective against the cotton boll weevil. It is a light, fluffy powder that can be applied with a powder gun or in water with a spray pump. Does not burn the foliage, sticks well to the leaf and being white shows where the poison has been applied. Do not use it for stone fruits like peach, plum, etc. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50. Cannot be mailed.

Paris Green—For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. Not prepaid, ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 2-lb. pkg. \$1.15. Cannot be mailed.

Bug Death—Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Contains neither Paris green, arsenic, nor strychnine that might burn the foliage. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 85 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.80. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.50. Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

Powdered Sulphur—Use on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding; for mildew and plant mites. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 75 cts.; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 150-lb. bag \$7.50.

Kerosene Emulsion—For Sucking insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready to use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. Not prepaid, qt. 50 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; gallon, \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.00.



Slug Shot—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits, and kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. sifter top pkg. 30 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 75 cts.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 55 cts.; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

Small dusters for applying, 12 cts.; by mail, 18 cts. Large dusters, 75 cts.; by mail, 95 cts.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called **Whale Oil Soap**)—

Effectually destroys the mealy bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose Scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00.



Black Leaf 40—For Sucking Insects. Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 lbs. soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. 1 oz. bottle 35 cts.; ½ lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 10-lb. pkg. \$13.50. Cannot be mailed.

Thy-Cresol—A cold water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, antiseptic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. By mail postpaid, small bottles, 30 cts.; large bottles, 50 cts. Not prepaid, small bottles, 25 cts.; large bottles, 40 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.50; gal. \$2.50.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all plant insects in and out of doors. Full directions with each cake. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts., postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gals. of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gals.

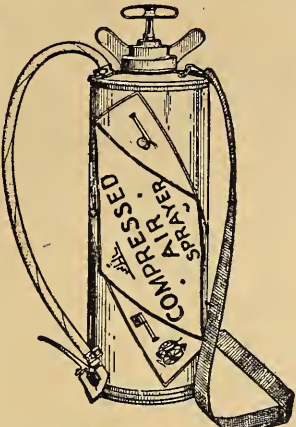
STIMUPLANT—A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizer for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth of all plants, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. 10-tablet pkg. 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts.; 1000-tablet pkg. \$3.50, postpaid.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Copper Sulphate—Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture and copper solution. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots, 14 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 13 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 12 cts. per lb.

Compressed Air Sprayer—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux mixture, Paris green, arsenate of lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3 3/4 gals.; automatic shut-off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur.

By mail Not Postpaid. Prepaid.
Galvanized Steel Tank \$7.40 \$7.00
Brass Tank 10.40 10.00
Extra Nozzles, \$2.00 each.



Compressed Air Sprayer

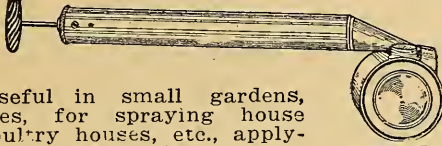
Bucket Spray Pump—A double acting pump made entirely of brass except foot rest and handle—brass resists the corrosive action of spray chemicals. Has brass ball valves, hemp packed plunger, the air chamber is large to give a continuous spray and it is easy to operate. A splendid sprayer for general spraying, whitewashing, putting out fires, washing vehicles, etc. By mail postpaid, \$4.55. Not prepaid, \$4.25.



Bucket Spray Pump

4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts.

Hand Sprayer

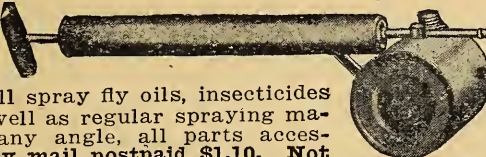


Hand Sprayer.

—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail postpaid, 65 cts. Not prepaid, 50 cts.

Continuous Sprayer

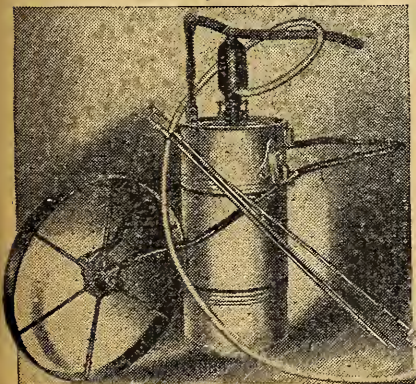
—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Operates at any angle, all parts accessible for cleaning. By mail postpaid \$1.10. Not Prepaid, 90 cts.



Continuous.

Wheelbarrow Spray Pump

—An ideal outfit for large gardens, small orchards, poultry plants, white-washing, applying cold water paint, etc. 1 1/2 inch brass plunger, graphite packing, brass ball valves, mechanical agitator, 8 ft. of hose. Generates 150 to 170 lbs. pressure per square inch. The galvanized steel tank holds 12 gals. Complete, \$28.00.



Wheelbarrow Spray Pump.

from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, is double acting, practically indestructible and will generate 200 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying white-wash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit—Pump, tank, 2 1/2 ft. of hose and strainer. Price, \$8.00.

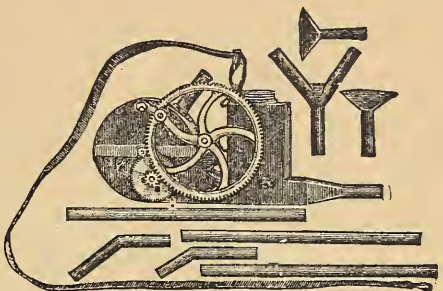
Bucket Outfit—Same as the above, but without tank. By mail, postpaid, \$5.20. Not prepaid, \$5.00.



Combination Sprayer

Dry Powder Duster

—Distributes any dry powder like dry arsenate of lead, slug shot and Paris green to perfection. Keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator, and will dust potato plants as fast as the operator can walk, 2 rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticides uniformly on 2 rows at once, and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. By mail, postpaid, \$11.25. Not prepaid, \$11.00.



Feeny Dust Gun



Feeny Dust Gun.

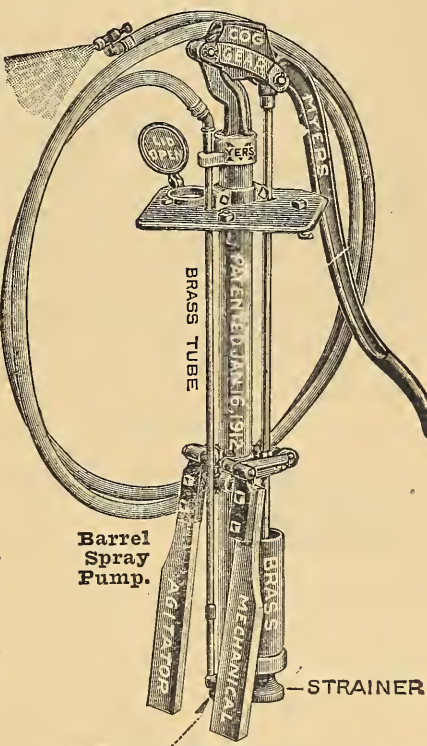
—Double acting, and applies all dry powdered insecticides in a smoke-like cloud that reaches all parts of the plant. So light and easily worked that a child can operate it. By mail postpaid, \$2.65. Not prepaid, \$2.50.

Scollay Plant Sprinkler

—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer, applying the spray either under or over the foliage. By mail, postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.

Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass with hemp packing, the cylinder and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. It is built so that the entire pump sets inside the barrel, the working parts are submerged in the spraying liquid and does not lose priming. Make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready to work.



Barrel Spray Pump.

Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of 1/2-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$16.00.

Nozzles, Hose, &c.

BORDEAUX NOZZLE. — Throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. By mail, postpaid, \$1.00.

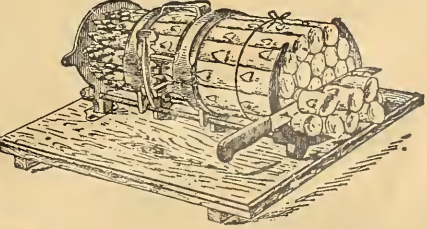
VERMOREL NOZZLE. — Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. By mail, postpaid, 90c.

RUBBER HOSE.—For Bucket Pump and Compressed Air Sprayer use 3/8 inch size; for Combination, Barrel and Wheelbarrow Sprayer use 1/2 inch size. By mail, postpaid, 3/8 inch, 16c per foot; 1/2 inch, 18c per foot. Not prepaid, 3/8 inch, 14c per foot; 1/2 inch, 16c per foot.

CLAMPS for attaching hose, 3/8 and 1/2-inch sizes, 10 cts each.
COUPLINGS, male and female, by mail, postpaid, 30c.

Asparagus Buncher

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5 1/2 inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. By mail Postpaid, \$3.50. Not prepaid, \$3.25.



Asparagus Knife

15 ins. long; the blade 1 1/2 inches wide.



By mail, postpaid, 45 cts.; \$4.50 per dozen. Not prepaid, 40 cts. each; dozen \$4.25.



Pruning Shears —For the care of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, hedges, etc., pruning shears are as indispensable as a hoe or rake.

Richmond —The blades are high-grade tool steel of extra fine quality, highly polished and tempered; longitudinal double brass spring; length 9 inches. A thoroughly well made and highly satisfactory shear. By mail postpaid, \$1.35. Not prepaid, \$1.25.

Universal —A well made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong steel coil spring. By mail postpaid, \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90 cts.



Hedge Shears —Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. Not prepaid, \$2.50.

Steel Garden Weeder —One piece pressed steel, finished in black enamel; has five steel fingers; a useful and serviceable weeder. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



Hand Weeder —A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.;

Mole Trap —Self-Setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail, postpaid, \$1.15. Not prepaid, \$1.00.



Three Tine —By mail postpaid, 45 cts. Not prepaid, 40 cts.

FOUR TINE.—A good and serviceable fork, but not the equal of the 3-tine. Finished in red enamel, polished points, hardwood handle. Length 10 inches; forks 3½ inches. By mail postpaid, 35 cts. Not prepaid, 30 cts.

GARDEN TROWELS

Galvanized Garden Trowel



Made of a single piece of heavy steel; handle and blade in one piece. By mail postpaid, 25 cts. Not prepaid, 20 cts.

Steel Garden Trowel —Pressed steel, all in one piece; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break or come off; blade 6 inches long. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.



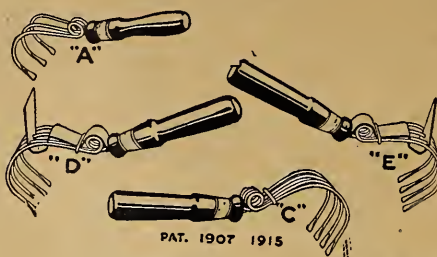
Transplanting Trowel —The blade is 6 inches long, 1¾ inches wide. The entire trowel is made of one piece of pressed steel.

By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Dandelion Weeder —A fine tool for getting up deep rooted weeds in the lawn and garden. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Three Piece Garden Set

—A garden trowel, a transplanting trowel and a weeder. All are made of good material, each tool is made of a single piece of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished in black enamel. The trowels have 6-inch blades with ground and polished points. No wooden handles to come off or break. By mail postpaid, 80 cts. Not prepaid, 70 cts.



Spring Tooth Weeder

You cannot realize how handy they are till you use one. They are light in weight, but strongly made of the best material.

| | Postpaid | Not Prepaid |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| Style A— | 30c | 25c |
| Style C— | 40c | 35c |
| Style D— | 50c | 45c |
| Style E— | 50c | 45c |

Raffia —For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. Preferred for these purposes because it does not cut the stems. By mail postpaid, 1b. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40. Not prepaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Jute String —For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. per lb. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.40.

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| | Per 100 | 500 | 1000 | | Per 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| 4 inch | \$.25 | \$.85 | \$1.50 | 10 inch | \$.125 | \$5.00 | \$9.50 |
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| | By Mail Postpaid | | | | Not Prepaid | | | |
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| Width | Per 25 | 50 | 100 | Per 25 | 50 | 100 | 1000 | |
| 2½ inch | \$.35 | \$.55 | \$.85 | \$.25 | \$.40 | \$.65 | \$ 5.00 | |
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No. 4 Drill opens the row, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds and marks the next row at one operation. The drill can be detached from the frame and the working tools attached—2 hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow. Price, \$17.50.

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No. 35. Seeder Attachment.

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No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. Price, \$8.75.

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RICHMOND, VA.

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"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

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| 37 | .23 | .41 | .41 | .78 | 1.51 | 2.24 | 2.97 | 3.71 | 4.44 |
| 38 | .24 | .42 | .42 | .80 | 1.55 | 2.30 | 3.05 | 3.81 | 4.56 |
| 39 | .24 | .43 | .43 | .82 | 1.59 | 2.36 | 3.13 | 3.91 | 4.68 |
| 40 | .25 | .44 | .44 | .84 | 1.63 | 2.42 | 3.21 | 4.01 | 4.80 |
| 41 | .25 | .45 | .45 | .86 | 1.67 | 2.48 | 3.29 | 4.11 | 4.92 |
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| 52 | .31 | .56 | .56 | 1.08 | | | | | |
| 53 | .31 | .57 | .57 | 1.10 | | | | | |
| 54 | .32 | .58 | .58 | 1.12 | | | | | |
| 55 | .32 | .59 | .59 | 1.14 | | | | | |
| 56 | .33 | .60 | .60 | 1.16 | | | | | |
| 57 | .33 | .61 | .61 | 1.18 | | | | | |
| 58 | .34 | .62 | .62 | 1.20 | | | | | |
| 59 | .34 | .63 | .63 | 1.22 | | | | | |
| 60 | .35 | .64 | .64 | 1.24 | | | | | |
| 61 | .35 | .65 | .65 | 1.26 | | | | | |
| 62 | .36 | .66 | .66 | 1.28 | | | | | |
| 63 | .36 | .67 | .67 | 1.30 | | | | | |
| 64 | .37 | .68 | .68 | 1.32 | | | | | |
| 65 | .37 | .69 | .69 | 1.34 | | | | | |
| 66 | .38 | .70 | .70 | 1.36 | | | | | |
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| 69 | .39 | .73 | .73 | 1.42 | | | | | |
| 70 | .40 | .74 | .74 | 1.44 | | | | | |

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